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AFTER AN
EASY AND PRACTICAL METHOD.

PART X.
THE MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE.

THIRD IMPROVED AND CORRECTED EDITION.

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A NEW
PRACTICAL AND EASY METHOD
OF LEARNING THE
MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE.

BY
DR. ANGELOS VLACHOS.

AFTER THE SYSTEM OF
MATHIAS MEISSNER.

THIRD IMPROVED AND CORRECTED EDITION.

GRAMMAR — DIALOGUES —
AND
READING LESSONS.

LONDON:
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A KEY
TO THE
EXERCISES OF THIS GRAMMAR

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Mr. E. D. BUTLER
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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

Prof. Vlachos has justly said in his Preface, that most of the Modern Greek Grammars which have been published in Europe refer not to the Living Language which is spoken in Greece at the present time, but to a language long past and dead, utterly unintelligible to the natives, in which rules, expressions, and words are to be found which have never existed either in Ancient or Modern Greek, and which have been invented by the authors themselves. Amongst these grammars are some by learned men, who seem to have created a language not from practice but from theory. The Modern Greek Language is by no means fixed and determined yet, but it is one which is in the course of formation, and can neither be called vulgar or low Greek nor is it even yet the old Greek idiom.

The present Language spoken and written by educated Greeks is therefore not to be gathered either from the remains of the Middle Age Greek, nor taken from the Greek Songs, but must be learned from the mouths of the people themselves. The present little treatise has therefore been written with that object by Prof. Vlachos who is living in Athens. The Editor has made but a few additions, which seemed necessary for the English scholar, particular attention has been paid to the pronunciation, as the English and Scotch Universities are now introducing the same for the classical Greek and as the knowledge of Ancient Greek is of great advantage to those studying the Modern Dialect, it is highly desirable that the Ancient Greek should be taught in Schools and Colleges, to be pronounced as it is in the present day at Athens. Those who go to Greece or Cyprus will then find their School-Greek of great value, and Professor Thiersch, the celebrated Grammarian has said: "On the whole I give the Modern Greek pronunciation by far the preference over any other." In this new Edition extra Vocabulary, Dialogues and Reading Lessons have been added to make the book more useful and practical for Self-Instruction.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Myriantheus for having read and corrected the proofs of the Modern Greek part.

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PREFACE.

Mathias Meissner's new and improved System of learning Foreign Languages.

The study of Foreign Languages having become general, the methods of teaching them have altered and improved, so as to unite the changes which philology has suggested, with those which the comparison of languages has taught.

The Publishers have had this aim in view in the series of Foreign Grammars which have been issued under the title of

Franz Thimm & Co's Series of European, Oriental & Classical Grammars after Mathias Meissner's easy and improved method.

These Grammars combine Theory with Practice, and follow the ideas which eminent men have adopted, as to the clearest and most rational method of teaching languages.

The celebrated philosopher *Leibnitz* remarked "*My opinion with regard to grammar is this, most is learned by use—the rules must be added for finish*", and the learned philologist *Facciolati* observes "*I am indebted to the classical authors for every thing I know, to the grammarians I owe nothing.*"

Seidenstücker was the first who in 1811 introduced this new Method for the Latin, Greek and French languages, and to him belongs in justice the merit of having introduced a rational system of tuition. *Ahn* who made use of his method long after in 1834, acknowledges in his Preface, *Seidenstücker* as the originator of the System. There was, however, an essential point omitted even in these books, namely that the grammatical form should *precede* the Exercises, so that

the learner should at once be made acquainted with the grammatical structure of the foreign language without which, he could never attain a thorough knowledge of it.

This then is the principle which has been followed in "Franz Thimm & Co's *Series of European, Oriental & Classical Grammars*" and which gives them a distinct feature of progress over the former systems pursued.

On these valuable principles the following Grammars have been published:

for the German	Language	by <i>Mathias Meissner</i> .
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- - Modern Greek	-	by <i>Vlachos</i> .
- - Icelandic	-	by <i>Rask</i> .
- - Turkish	-	by <i>Abu Said</i> .
- - Arabic	-	by <i>Hassam</i> .

The prevalent idea in these Grammars is that of teaching a language easily and pleasantly, of adapting it to every capacity, of removing all unnecessary difficulties and at the same time of imparting the necessary grammatical and conversational knowledge.

In this respect therefore

"Franz Thimm & Co's Series of Grammars"

is not only original, but extending the new Method to all European, Oriental and Classical Languages is unique.

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FIRST COURSE.

The Pronunciation.

1.

The Alphabet.

The Modern Greek is composed of the 24 following letters

letter	name	pronounced	letter	name	pronounced
<i>A</i> α	alpha	a	Ξ ξ	xe	x
<i>B</i> β	veta	v	<i>O</i> ο	omikron	o
<i>Γ</i> γ	ghamma	g	<i>Π</i> π	pee	p
<i>Δ</i> δ	thelta	th, soft	<i>Ρ</i> ρ	rho	r
<i>E</i> ε	epsilon	a and e	<i>Σ</i> σ	sigma	s
<i>Z</i> ζ	zeta	z	ς (final)	ς (final)	
<i>H</i> η	eeta	ē	<i>T</i> τ	taf	t
<i>Θ</i> θ	theta	th, hard	<i>Υ</i> υ	ypsilon	y, e
<i>I</i> ι	eota	e	<i>Φ</i> φ	phee	ph
<i>K</i> κ	kappa	k	<i>Χ</i> χ	khee -hee	kh, h
<i>Λ</i> λ	lamtha	l	<i>Ψ</i> ψ	psee	ps
<i>M</i> μ	me	m	<i>Ω</i> ω	oméga	o.
<i>N</i> ν	ne	n			

The Vowels are:

α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω.

The Diphthongs are:

αι, αυ, ει, ευ, ηυ, οι, ου, υι, ωυ.

The Pronunciation of the Letters.

A α (alpha) is pronounced like *a* in father.

B β (veta) is - - - *v* in vase, as: βῆμα pron. veemah.

Γ γ (ghamma) is pronounced like *g* in gate, or like the German *g* in Gabe, Gott.

γγ, is pronounced like the nasal sound *ng* in English.

γ before κ, ξ and χ has the same sound of *ng*.

γ before χ is like the nasal French *n*, as: ἔγχος (enchos) the lance

as: ἄγγελος—angel—pronounce: ánghełos.

- ἀνάγκη—constraint - - - ángangkee.

γ before ε, ι and υ sounds like *y* in yes, or like the German *j* in jung, ja.

γίγας — giant, pronounce yéegās.

γέφυρα — bridge - - - yehfeerā.

Δ δ (thelta) is pronounced like the English *th* in *them*, *this*, *that*.

E ε (epsilon) is pronounced like *a* or *e* in men.

Z ζ (zeta) - - - like the English *z* in zinc.

H η (eta) - - - like *e* in me.

Θ θ (theta) - - - like a hard *th* in the words: theme, thaw, death.

I ι (eota) - - - like *e* in me

the *eota* is sometimes placed under the vowels thus:

α, η, ω; with capital letters it is placed at the side:

Αι, Ηι, Ωι, it is not pronounced but serves to lengthen the original vowel. Grammarians call this *e* an *iota subscriptum*.

K κ (kappa) is pronounced like the English *k*.

Λ λ (lamtha) is - - - - - *l*.

M μ (me) is - - - - - *m*.

If μ stands before π, both letters together are pronounced like *b*, as:

μπαροῦτι powder, pron.: bārootee,

μπαρμπέρης, barber—bārberīs,

μπιλέτο, note, billet—belayto,

μπεζαδές, nobleman, —bayzahdes.

The μπ therefore really serves to express the *b*, which is wanting in Greek; and which only occurs in foreign words imported into Greek; thus the first and last spe-

cimens given are of Turkish, whilst *μπαρμπερης* and *μπιλετο* are of Italian origin.

If *μ* and *π* happen to occur in a word in which *μ* forms the end of a syllable and *π* the beginning of another, they are then pronounced like *mp*, as:

ἐμπύρευμα, inflammation, pron. empeerevmā.

μπουμπαρδάρης, bombardier, — boompārdāris.

ν *ν* (ne) is pronounced like the English *n*.

Before *τ* it takes the sound of *d*, which is wanting in the Modern Greek, as:

ντιβάνι — divan, pron. deevānee.

Before *τζ* it forms the sound of *dsh*, as:

ντζάμι — pane of glass, pron. dshāmee.

ντζερίτης — javelin, pron. dshayreetis.

These words are all of Turkish origin.

If *ντ* belong to different syllables they are nevertheless pronounced *nt*; as: *έντιμος*, honoured, pron. enteemos.

Ξ ξ (xe) is pronounced like *x*, and has the sound of *ks*.

Ο ο (omicron) is pronounced like an *o* in *over*.

Π π (pee) is pronounced like *p*.

If subjoined to *μ* see that letter.

Ρ ρ (rho) is pronounced like *r*.

Σ σ ς (sigma) is pronounced like *s* in *us*.

Before *β*, *δ* and *μ* it has a soft *s* sound like *s* in *is*.

The *ς* is only used at the end of words and is therefore called *σῆγμα τελικόν* (*ς* final)

Τ τ (taf) is pronounced like *t*.

τζ is pronounced like the German *z*,

after *ν* it is pronounced like *d* (see *ν*.)

Υ υ (ypsilon) is pronounced like *e* in *me*.

Φ φ (phee) is pronounced like *ph*.

Χ χ (khee) is pronounced like the German aspirated *h*, or like *ch* in the Scotch word „loch“.

It has a very soft pronunciation before the letters *ε*, *η*,

ι and *υ*, and the diphthongs *αι*, *ει* and *οι*, and sounds

like the soft German „*ch*“ in *ich*.

Ψ ψ (psee) is pronounced like *ps*.

Ω ω (omega) is pronounced like a long *ō*.

The Greek Alphabet, written and printed.

Written.		Printed.		Written.		Printed.	
Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.	Capital.	Small.
<i>Α, α</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>α</i>	<i>Ν, ν</i>		<i>N</i>	<i>ν</i>
<i>Β, β</i>		<i>B</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>Ξ, ξ</i>		<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ</i>
<i>Γ, γ</i>		<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>Ο, ο</i>		<i>O</i>	<i>ο</i>
<i>Δ, δ</i>		<i>Δ</i>	<i>δ</i>	<i>Π, π</i>		<i>Π</i>	<i>π</i>
<i>Ε, ε</i>		<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>	<i>Ρ, ρ</i>		<i>P</i>	<i>ρ</i>
<i>Ζ, ζ</i>		<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ</i>	<i>Σ, σ, ς</i>		<i>Σ</i>	<i>σ, ς</i>
<i>Η, η</i>		<i>H</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>Τ, τ</i>		<i>T</i>	<i>τ</i>
<i>Θ, θ</i>		<i>Θ</i>	<i>θ</i>	<i>Υ, υ</i>		<i>Y</i>	<i>υ</i>
<i>Ι, ι</i>		<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>Φ, φ</i>		<i>Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>
<i>Κ, κ</i>		<i>K</i>	<i>κ</i>	<i>Χ, χ</i>		<i>X</i>	<i>χ</i>
<i>Λ, λ</i>		<i>Λ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>Ψ, ψ</i>		<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>
<i>Μ, μ</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>μ</i>	<i>Ω, ω</i>		<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>

Exercises for Pronunciation.

Ὁ καλὸς πατὴρ ἀγαπᾷ τὸ τέκνον. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐπλά-
σθη θνητός. Τὰ μικρὰ βιβλία. Τὰ χρυσᾶ ποτήρια. Τὰ
κεντημένα ἐνδύματα. Ἡ ὑψηλὴ κυρία. Ἡ χαμηλὴ τράπεζα.
Ἀγαθὸς φίλος. Τίμιος ἐχθρός. Ἄγγελος κακῶν. Ἀνάγκη
μεγάλη. Ἐμπορος ὑφασμάτων. Ἐναντία ἰδέα. Λάμπων
ἥλιος. Ὠχρὰ σελήνη. Φλέγον πῦρ. Ψυχὸς δριμύ. Κακία
ἀπερίγραπτος. Κομψὸν δωμάτιον. Καθαρὸς ὀρίζων. Γό-
νιμος γῆ. Ὠριμος σταφυλή. Βροχὴ ἀδιάκοπος. Χιὼν πυκνή.
Φλύαρος ῥήτωρ. Ἐφημερὶς ἀπέραντος.

Pronunciation of Diphthongs.

αι is pronounced like *a* in *fare*.
 αυ - - like *av* and *af* in English.
 οι - - like *e* in *me*.
 ευ - - like *ev* and *ef*.
 ει - - like *e* in *me*.
 ηυ - - like *ef*.
 ου - - like *u* in *druud*.
 ωυ - - like „off“.

as:

παιδί, child, pron. padee	εἰκὼν picture, pron. ekon
αὐλή, court, - avlee	οὐλή, scar - oolee
αὐτί, ear, - avtee	εὐκαρπία, fertility - ev- kārpeeah.

Exercises for Pronunciation.

Αὐτοὶ οἱ στρατιῶται περιπατοῦν. Οἱ εὐφρεῖς ἄν-
θρωποι εὐνοοῦνται ἀπὸ τὸ κοινόν. Ποῦ θέλεις νὰ εὐρε-
θῶμεν; ἐκεῖ, ὅπου διασταυροῦνται αἱ δύο ὁδοί. Φεύγεις
καὶ σὺ μὲ τοὺς ἄλλους; εἶνε ἀπαραίτητον. Ὅλοι μὲ ἐγκα-

ταλείπουν. Ἔσο εὐμενὴς πρὸς τοὺς ἀδυνάτους. Ἡ εὐγένεια τῆς ψυχῆς του εἶνε μεγάλη. Δι' αὐτὸ ἀγαπᾶται ἀπὸ ὅλους. Οὐδεὶς εἰδήμων θέλει σὲ πιστεύσει.

If the second vowel of a Diphthong has the *trema*, both are pronounced separately *αι̣ι*=a-i, *αῦ̣*=a-i, *ει̣ι*=e-i etc.

Aspirates, Punctuation and Signs.

The Modern Greek language uses like the Hellenic (Old Greek) language two aspirates in words beginning with a vowel

1. the soft aspirate (*spiritus lenis*) '.
2. the rough aspirate (*spiritus asper*) '.

The former was mute in the Hellenic Language, the latter sounded like a German *h*, but in the Modern Greek neither the one nor the other is sounded, so that *ἐν* and *ἔν* sound alike, they are therefore a remnant of the Ancient Language without any signification in the modern tongue, as the moderns only aspirate those syllables in which *γ* and *χ* are employed.

3. The letter *ρ* (looked upon as a kind of vowel) — at the beginning of a word has always the rough aspirate; and if *ρρ* are placed together, the first is marked with the *spiritus lenis*, and the second with the *spiritus asper*, thus: *ρρό*.

Punctuation.

A point (*τελεία*) — .

Colon (*μισοστιγμή*) — · (placed parallel with the upper part of the letters).

Comma (*ὑποστιγμή*) — ,

Sign of Interrogation — ; like the English semicolon.

Note of Exclamation ! is rarely used.

The Apostrophe

denotes that one or more vowels has been dropped; its sign is — ', as:

ἀπ' ἐμένα from me — ἀφ' ἡμῶς from us,
κ' ἐκεῖ instead of καὶ ἐκεῖ.

Sometimes the *elision* is used on a vowel without its being placed before another; as: ἀπ' τὸ — instead of ἀπὸ τὸ.

2. In the words καὶ ἄν and if (for καὶ ἄν) and καὶ ἄνεις, (for καὶ ἄν ἔνεις) nobody, the apostrophe merely indicates the elision of the vowels.

Quantity.

The quantity of every syllable is only determined by its vowels or diphthongs. Of the Greek vowels two are always short (ε and ο), two always long (η and ω), the other three (α, ι, υ) sometimes short, sometimes long.

The diphthongs are all long; except that αι and οι are short, when they form the end of the word.

The length or shortness of a syllable has no influence on the pronunciation in Modern Greek and is only to be considered for the accentuation of the word.

The Accents.

The Modern Greeks use three signs to indicate the accent or elevation of the voice on a syllable:

the acute ' applied to the three last syllables

the grave ` placed on the final syllable

and the circumflex ~ or ¯ or ˘ applied to the two last vowels.

1. Some monosyllables have no accent.

2. When the acute accent is on the last syllable, the word is called ὀξύτονον, *oxytonon*, when on the penultimate, παραξύτονον, *paroxytonon*, when on the antepenultimate, προπαραξύτονον, *proparoxytonon*; a word with the circumflex on the last syllable is called περισπώμενον, *perispomenon*, on the penultimate προ-περισπώμενον, *pro-perispomenon*; a word with the grave accent on the final syllable is called βαρύτονον, *barytonon*. These accents were introduced by the ancient Grammarians for the purpose of teaching the sounds of the language to foreigners.

3. The Circumflex can only be applied to the last syllable and penultimate, but if the last syllable has a long vowel, the penultimate cannot take a circumflex.

4. The acute accent can be applied to the second and third final syllables; on the final syllable it can only be applied if it terminates a period or if an enclitic word follows. (An

enclitic is a word which is apt to transfer its accent to a word with which it is united). As:

μοῦ, μοι, μέ, μᾶς, σοῦ, σοι, σέ, σᾶς, τίς, ποῦ, ποτέ.

If the last syllable be long, the acute accent cannot go back to the antepenultimate.

5. Every word is determined by rules 2 and 3 and changes its accent in the declension accordingly, as:

Nom. τὸ σῶμα — body	Genitive τοῦ σώματος
- τὸ μήλον (apple)	- τοῦ μήλου
- ἡ δούλη (servant)	Nom. plural αἱ δούλαις (ου being long and αι in this case short).

The Student of Modern Greek will do well to adopt the following practical rules unless he wishes to lose himself in grammatical perplexities.

Winnock states the rules for the movement of the accent must indispensably be known; but not those for the change of form, from acute to circumflex; as ὁ μαθητής, the pupil, τοῦ μαθητοῦ, of the pupil; or from the circumflex to the acute; as τὸ σῶμα, the body, τοῦ σώματος, of the body. As this change of form in no way affects the pronunciation, and is merely a mark or sign in orthography, it is almost useless that a person should know it, if his sole object be the modern language. Those who wish to be thoroughly informed on this subject should refer to the numerous Ancient Greek grammars.

If a person's main object be to make himself understood by Greeks, and to understand them, I would advise him, at first to attempt only what is indispensable with respect to accent; that is, to acquaint himself with what is called the primitive accent of words, and the more prevalent changes of its position, without regarding its change of character, from acute to circumflex, or the reverse. The Greek understands what is written, as well without accent as with: all the accents affect pronunciation equally; and therefore in a student's effort to acquire a correct pronunciation for oral intercourse, it is only necessary to learn where a word is to be accented, without caring how. When the pronunciation is once acquired, the mystery will, almost without an effort, gradually unfold itself. Examples and exceptions will then readily present themselves; and a difficulty which, unreasonably encountered, has excited disgust, and deterred numbers

from prosecuting the study of the language, will be insensibly stripped of its forbidding character.

2.

The Article.

The Modern Greek has only a definite article. The indefinite article will be explained with the indefinite pronoun *τις, τι*.

definite.

ὁ, the (masculine)
ἡ, the (feminine)
τὸ, the (neuter).

Declension of the definite Article.

Singular.				Plural.			
	masc.	fem.	neut.	masc.	fem.	neut.	
Nom.	<i>ὁ</i>	<i>ἡ</i>	<i>τὸ</i>	<i>οἱ</i>	<i>αἱ</i>	<i>τὰ</i>	— the
Gen.	<i>τοῦ</i>	<i>τῆς</i>	<i>τοῦ</i>	<i>τῶν</i>	<i>τῶν</i>	<i>τῶν</i>	— of the
Dat.	<i>τῷ</i>	<i>τῇ</i>	<i>τῷ</i>	<i>τοῖς</i>	<i>ταῖς</i>	<i>τοῖς</i>	— to the
Acc.	<i>τὸν</i>	<i>τὴν</i>	<i>τὸ</i>	<i>τοὺς</i>	<i>τὰς</i>	<i>τὰ</i>	— the

Obs. The Dative is only used in the written language.

3.

Gender of The Substantives.

It is very difficult to determine the gender in Modern Greek, and only long experience can be a sure guide. The following are the general rules:

There are three genders in the Modern Greek, the masculine, feminine and neuter.

The gender is determined by the sense of the word, or the termination.

Masculine are all names and professions of men, animals, nations, the names of the months, winds, mountains and rivers.

Feminine are all names and occupations of women, female animals, many countries, towns and trees.

Neuter are the letters, the noun-adjectives as: *το καλόν*, the good — *τὸ ἀληθές*, the true.

Names of fruit are mostly neuter.

By Termination are:

Masculine, words ending in *εύς, ης, ων*.

Feminine, words ending in *ία, ιά* and *η*.

Neuter, words ending in *ι* and *ον*.

The Declension of Substantives.

The substantives of the Modern Greek language have 7 different declensions, two of which belong to the spoken language. Two of these 7 declensions are termed *ἰσοσύλλαβοι* (of equal syllables) because they keep the same number of syllables in all cases, and five are called *περιττοσύλλαβοι* (of unequal syllables) because some of the cases have more syllables than the Nominative Singular.

All Plural Genitives end in *ων*.

The Dative is only used in writing.

The Nominatives, Accusatives and Vocatives of all neuter words are the same in the Singular and Plural.

4.

The First Declension.

This Declension contains masculine substantives ending in *ης* and *ας* and feminine substantives ending in *η* and *α*.

1) *Ὁ ράπτης*, the Tailor.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nōm.	<i>Ὁ ράπτης</i>	<i>Οἱ ράπται</i> (vl. — <i>αις</i>)
Gen.	<i>τοῦ ράπτου</i> (vl. <i>τοῦ ράπτη</i>)	<i>τῶν ραπτῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τῷ ράπτη</i>	<i>τοῖς ράπταις</i>
Accus.	<i>τὸν ράπτην</i>	<i>τοὺς ράπτας</i> (vl. — <i>αις</i>)
Voc.	<i>ὦ ράπτα</i> (vl. <i>ὦ ράπτη</i>)	<i>ὦ ράπται</i> (vl. — <i>αις</i>)

2) *Ὁ νεανίας*, the Young Man.

Nom.	<i>Ὁ νεανίας</i>	<i>Οἱ νεανίαι</i>
Gen.	<i>τοῦ νεανίου</i>	<i>τῶν νεανιῶν</i>

Sing.		Plur.
Dat.	τῷ νεανίᾳ	τοῖς νεανίαις
Accus.	τὸν νεανίαν	τοὺς νεανίας
Voc.	ὦ νεανία	ὦ νεανίαι.
3) Ἡ ζωή, the Life.		
Nom.	Ἡ ζωή	Αἱ ζωαί (vl. ἡ ζωαῖς)
Gen.	τῆς ζωῆς	τῶν ζωῶν
Dat.	τῇ ζωῇ	ταῖς ζωαῖς
Accus.	τὴν ζώην	τάς ζωάς (vl. ταῖς or τῆς ζωαῖς)
Voc.	ὦ ζωή	ὦ ζωαί (vl. ὦ ζωαῖς).
4) Ἡ χαρά, the Joy.		
Nom.	Ἡ χαρά	Αἱ χαραί (vl. ἡ χαραῖς)
Gen.	τῆς χαρᾶς	τῶν χαρῶν
Dat.	τῇ χαρᾷ	ταῖς χαραῖς
Accus.	τὴν χαράν	τάς χαράς (vl. ταῖς or τῆς χαραῖς).
Voc.	ὦ χαρά	ὦ χαραί (vl. ὦ χαραῖς).
5) Ἡ γλῶσσα, the Tongue, the Language.		
Nom.	Ἡ γλῶσσα	Αἱ γλῶσσαι (vl. ἡ γλώσσαις)
Gen.	τῆς γλώσσης (vl.—ας)	τῶν γλωσσῶν
Dat.	τῇ γλώσσῃ	ταῖς γλώσσαις
Accus.	τὴν γλῶσσαν	τάς γλώσσας (vl. ταῖς or τῆς γλώσσαις)
Voc.	ὦ γλῶσσα.	ὦ γλῶσσαι (vl. ὦ γλώσσαις).

All feminine words ending in *α* also form the genitive in *α* in the spoken language; in the written language this is only the case in the names ending in *ρα*, *εα*, *ια*, *οα*, and *αία*.

The second paradigm of this declension is only used in the higher style.

The Genitive Plural of all words in this declension is accented on the last syllable with the circumflex, except those feminine adjectives the masculine of which ends in *ος*, without having the accent on the last syllable as:

, ἡ ἀγία, masc. ὁ ἅγιος (the holy) gen. pl. τῶν ἁγίων.

: The final *ν* of the Accus. Singular is generally dropped in the spoken language.

Examples.

Ἡ χαρὰ τοῦ ῥάπτου. Ἡ γλῶσσα τοῦ νεανίου. Ἡ
ζωὴ τοῦ μαθητοῦ. Δὸς τροφὴν εἰς τὴν περιστεράν. Ἡ
ταφὴ τοῦ δικαστοῦ ἔγεινε μετὰ μεγάλης πομπῆς. Ὀλίγη
διαφορὰ ὑπάρχει μετὰ ἀρχαίας καὶ νέας Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσ-
σης. Ἡ γαλὴ ἔχει λείαν δοράν. Ἡ γαλήνη εἶνε τὸ μει-
δίαιμα τῆς θαλάσσης. Τὴν λήθην τοῦ εὐεργέτου πρέπει
ν' ἀναπληροῖ ἡ μνήμη τοῦ εὐεργετηθέντος. Αἱ κοσμικαὶ
τιμαὶ εἶνε πολὺ ἐλαφρὰ εἰς τὴν τρυτάνην τοῦ πλάστου.*

ὁ μαθητής, the pupil.

δός, give.

ἡ τροφή, the food.

εἰς τὴν (Dat.)

ἡ περιστερά, the pigeon.

ἡ ταφή, the funeral.

ὁ δικαστής, the judge.

ἔγεινε, took place.

μετά, with.

ἡ μεγάλη πομπή, the great
pomp.

ὀλίγη διαφορὰ, little diffe-
rence.

ὑπάρχει, there is.

μεταξύ, between.

ἀρχαία, old, ancient.

νέα, new, modern.

ἑλληνική, Greek.

ἡ γαλὴ, the cat.

ἔχει, has.

λεία δορά, soft skin.

ἡ γαλήνη, the calm.

εἶνε, is.

τὸ μειδίαιμα, the smiling.

ἡ θάλασσα, the sea.

ἡ λήθη, the forgetfulness.

ὁ εὐεργέτης, the benefactor.

πρέπει, must.

ν' ἀναπληροῖ, supply.

ἡ μνήμη, the memory.

τοῦ εὐεργετηθέντος, of him,
who has received the
benefits.

ἡ κοσμική, the worldly.

ἡ τιμή, the honour.

εἶνε, are.

πολύ, very.

ἐλαφρά, light.

ἡ τρυτάνη, the balance.

ὁ πλάστης, the Creator.

5.

The Second Declension.

This declension belongs exclusively to the spoken language, it therefore has no Dative. In the Plural it takes an additional syllable namely *δες* in the Nom., Acc. and Voc. and *δων* in the Genitive; it contains Masculine words ending

* A key to the Exercises of this Grammar has been published for Self-Tuition, price 1/6 by Franz Thimm & Co., Publishers, 24, Brook-Street, London, W.

in *ας, ης, ους* and *ες*, the last of which are all foreign words, and Feminines ending in *ου*.

1) 'Ο παππᾶς, the Priest.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	'Ο παππᾶς	Οἱ παππάδες
Gen.	τοῦ παππᾶ	τῶν παππάδων
Accus.	τὸν παππᾶ(ν)	τοὺς παππάδες
Voc.	ὦ παππᾶ	ὦ παππάδες.

2) 'Ο παπουτζῆς, the Shoemaker.

Nom.	'Ο παπουτζῆς	Οἱ παπουτζῆδες
Gen.	τοῦ παπουτζῆ	τῶν παπουτζήδων
Accus.	τὸν παπουτζῆ(ν)	τοὺς παπουτζῆδες
Voc.	ὦ παπουτζῆ	ὦ παπουτζῆδες.

3) 'Ο παποῦς, the Grandfather.

Nom.	'Ο παποῦς	Οἱ παποῦδες
Gen.	τοῦ παποῦ	τῶν παπούδων
Accus.	τὸν παποῦ(ν)	τοὺς παποῦδες
Voc.	ὦ παποῦ	ὦ παποῦδες.

4) 'Ο τενεκές, the Tin plate.

Nom.	'Ο τενεκές	Οἱ τενεκέδες
Gen.	τοῦ τενεκέ	τῶν τενεκέδων
Accus.	τὸν τενεκέ(ν)	τοὺς τενεκέδες
Voc.	ὦ τενεκέ	ὦ τενεκέδες.

5) Ἡ μαῖμοῦ, the Monkey.

Nom.	Ἡ μαῖμοῦ	Ἡ μαῖμοῦδες
Gen.	τῆς μαῖμοῦς	τῶν μαῖμούδων
Accus.	τὴν μαῖμοῦ(ν)	ταῖς (τῆς) μαῖμοῦδες
Voc.	ὦ μαῖμοῦ	ὦ μαῖμοῦδες

It is necessary to mention here some irregular words, which although they have the singular of the first Decl. form the Plural after the second Decl. No. 1. Such are:

ὁ ἀνθένης (the master), Pl. οἱ ἀνθεντάδες; ὁ ράφτης (the tailor), Pl. οἱ ραφτάδες; ὁ κριτής (the judge), Pl. οἱ κριτάδες; ὁ ληστής (the robber), Pl. οἱ ληστές.

To these belongs also the fem. μάμμα (the mother) which forms the plural in ἡ μαννάδες.

6.

The Third Declension

contains Masculine and Feminine words in *ος* and Neuters in *ον*.

1) Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, the Man.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος	Οἱ ἄνθρωποι
Gen.	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	τῶν ἀνθρώπων
Dat.	τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ	τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
Accus.	τόν ἄνθρωπον	τούς ἀνθρώπους
Voc.	ὦ ἄνθρωπε	ὦ ἄνθρωποι

2) Ἡ ὁδός, the Street.

Nom.	Ἡ ὁδός	Αἱ ὁδοί
Gen.	τῆς ὁδοῦ	τῶν ὁδῶν
Dat.	τῇ ὁδῷ	ταῖς ὁδοῖς
Accus.	τήν ὁδόν	τάς ὁδούς
Voc.	ὦ ὁδέ	ὦ ὁδοί.

3) Τὸ ξύλον, the Wood.

Nom.	τὸ ξύλον	τὰ ξύλα
Gen.	τοῦ ξύλου	τῶν ξύλων
Dat.	τῷ ξύλῳ	τοῖς ξύλοις
Accus.	τὸ ξύλον	τὰ ξύλα
Voc.	ὦ ξύλον	ὦ ξύλα.

No. 2. is only used in the written language.

The vernacular tongue drops the *ν* of the Acc. masc. and neuter Nom., Acc. and Voc.

The diminutives in *ιον* which belong to this declension, drop the syllable *ον* in the spoken language, and are declined as follows:

τὸ χέρι, the hand; instead of χέριον.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	τὸ χέρι	τὰ χέρια
Gen.	τοῦ χειροῦ	τῶν χειρῶν
Accus.	τὸ χέρι	τὰ χέρια
Voc.	ὦ χέρι	ὦ χέρια.

To the Third Declension also belongs the following form, which however only occurs in the higher style:

Ὁ ἀπλοῦς, the Single, Simple.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ ἀπλοῦς	Οἱ ἀπλοῖ
Gen.	τοῦ ἀπλοῦ	τῶν ἀπλῶν
Dat.	τῷ ἀπλῷ	τοῖς ἀπλοῖς
Accus.	τὸν ἀπλοῦν	τούς ἀπλοῦς
Voc.	ὦ ἀπλέ	ὦ ἀπλοῖ.

Examples.

Πρῶτος ἄνθρωπος ἦτον ὁ Ἀδάμ. Ὁ δρόμος εἶνε ὁμαλός. Οἱ λόγοι του ἦσαν ἀπλοῖ. Ὁ θεὸς εἶνε δημιουργὸς τοῦ κόσμου. Ὁ ὁδοιπὸρος ἔχει ῥάβδον καὶ σάκκον. Αἱ νῆσοι περικυκλοῦνται ἀπὸ θάλασσαν. Οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ εἶνε κάτοπτρον τῆς ψυχῆς. Οἱ λαοὶ διαθέτουν τοὺς θρόνους. Τὸ ξύλον εἶνε τὸ πτώμα τοῦ δένδρου. Τὰ βιβλία εἶνε θησαυρός, κεκρυμμένος διὰ τὸν ἀγράμματον, φανερός διὰ τὸν πεπαιδευμένον. Ἡ ὁδὸς τοῦ δικαίου εἶνε δύσκολος πλὴν ὡραία.

πρῶτος, the first.	ὁ λαός, the people.
ἦτον, was.	διαθέτουν, dispose of.
ὁ δρόμος, the road.	ὁ θρόνος, the throne.
ὁμαλός, level.	τὸ πτώμα, the corpse.
ὁ λόγος, the word.	τὸ δένδρον, the tree.
ἦσαν, were.	τὸ βιβλίον, the book.
ὁ θεός, God.	ὁ θησαυρός, the treasure.
δημιουργός, Creator.	κεκρυμμένος, hidden.
ὁ κόσμος, the world.	διὰ, for, to.
ὁ ὁδοιπὸρος, the traveller.	ὁ ἀγράμματος, the uneducated, unlettered.
ῥάβδος, the stick.	φανερός, visible.
ὁ σάκκος, the bag.	ὁ πεπαιδευμένος, the educated.
ῥ νῆσος, the island.	ὁ δίκαιος, the just.
περικυκλοῦνται, are surrounded.	δύσκολος, difficult.
ἀπὸ, of, with, by.	πλὴν, but.
ὁ ὀφθαλμός, the eye.	ὡραία (masc. ὡραῖος), beautiful.
τὸ κάτοπτρον, the mirror.	
ῥ ψυχή, the soul.	

7.

The Fourth Declension.

This declension is the most copious, as well in the classical, as in the Modern Greek Language.

It contains masculine, fem. and neuter words ending in α, ι, υ, ν, ξ, ρ, σ and ψ and belongs to the higher style.

The words belonging to this declension can be divided into two classes, those of the first class have in the Genitive a consonant before the termination, as:

πρόγμα-τ-ος — whilst the second class have none, as: ιχθύ-ος.

First Class.

1) Ὁ σωτήρ, the Saviour.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ σωτήρ	Οἱ σωτῆρες
Gen.	τοῦ σωτῆρος	τῶν σωτῆρων
Dat.	τῷ σωτῆρι	τοῖς σωτῆρσι
Accus.	τὸν σωτήρα	τούς σωτήρας
Voc.	ὦ σῶτερ	ὦ σωτῆρες.

2) Ἡ γραφίς, the Pen.

Nom.	Ἡ γραφίς	Αἱ γραφίδες
Gen.	τῆς γραφίδος	τῶν γραφίδων
Dat.	τῇ γραφίδι	ταῖς γραφίσι
Accus.	τὴν γραφίδα	τάς γραφίδας
Voc.	ὦ γραφίς	ὦ γραφίδες.

3) τὸ ἅλας, the Salt.

Nom.	τὸ ἅλας	τὰ ἅλατα
Gen.	τοῦ ἁλάτος	τῶν ἁλάτων
Dat.	τῷ ἁλατι	τοῖς ἁλασι
Accus.	τὸ ἅλας	τὰ ἅλατα
Voc.	ὦ ἅλας.	ὦ ἅλατα.

Second Class.

1) Ὁ ιχθύς, the Fish.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ ιχθύς	Οἱ ιχθύες (and ιχθῖς)
Gen.	τοῦ ιχθύος	τῶν ιχθύων

	Sing.	Plur.
Dat.	τῷ ἰχθύϊ	τοῖς ἰχθύσι
Accus.	τὸν ἰχθύον	τοὺς ἰχθύας (and ἰχθύς)
Voc.	ὦ ἰχθύ	ὦ ἰχθύες (and ἰχθύς).
2) Ὁ βοῦς, the ox.		
Nom.	Ὁ βοῦς	Οἱ βόες
Gen.	τοῦ βοός	τῶν βοῶν
Dat.	τῷ βοί	τοῖς βουσί
Accus.	τὸν βόα (and βοῦν)	τοὺς βόας
Voc.	ὦ βοῦ	ὦ βόες.

Observations on the formation of the Genitive.

All words of this declension in *α* are Neuter, and form the Genitive in *ατος* (πρᾶγμα — πράγματος, the thing)

The Neuters in *ι* and *υ* form their Genitive in *ιος* and *υος* (σίνηπι, σινήπιος, mustard).

Those nouns ending in *ν* and accented on the last syllable, form the Genitive in *νος* (μήν, μηνός, month — ἄγων, ἄγωνος, the fight) except the word πᾶν, παντός (all) and the participles.

Those ending in *ων*, and not accented on the last syllable, change the *ω* in the Genitive into *ο* (δαίμων, δαίμονος, demon — λέων, λέοντος, lion).

Words ending in *ηρ* form the Genitive either in *ηρος* (σπινθήρ, σπινθήρος, spark), or in *ερος* (ἀστήρ, ἀστέρος, star), or only in *ρος* (πατήρ, πατρός, the father, μήτηρ, μητρός, the mother, θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, the daughter). All others in *ρ* have *ρος* or *τος* in the Genitive (πῦρ, πυρός, fire, φρέαρ, φρέατος, well).

Words ending in *ξ* form the Genitive in *γος*, *κος* or *χος*; rarely in *κτος* (ἄρπαξ, ἄρπαγος, robber, κόραξ, κόρακος, raven, ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, nail, ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, king).

The Substantives of the first class ending in *ης*, *ις* and *υς* form their Genitive in *ητος*, *ιδος*, *ιθος*, *ινος* and *υρος* (ἔσθῃς, ἔσθῃτος, dress, σφραγίς, σφραγιδος, stamp, ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, hen, μάρτυς, μάρτυρος, witness, ῥίς, ῥινός, nose).

The Words in *ας* form the Genitive in *ατος*, *αντος* and *ανος* (κρέας, κρέατος, meat, γίγας, γίγαντος, giant, μέλας, μέλανος, black); those in *ους* form into *οος*, *ωτος* and *οδος* (νοῦς, νοός, understanding, οὖς, ὠτός, ear, ποῦς, ποδός,

foot), and those in *ως* in *ωτος* and *ωος* (*φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, *ἥρος*, *ἥρωος*, hero).

Words ending in *ψ* form the Genitive in *βος* and *πος* (*λίψ*, *λιβός*, south west-wind, *γύψ*, *λυπός*, vulture).

Examples.

Οἱ ἀστέρες εἶνε σώματα οὐράνια. Ἡ τροφή τοῦ κό-
ρακος εἶνε πτώματα. Οἱ ἥρωες τῆς ἀρχαιότητος ἐνομί-
ζοντο ἡμίθεοι. Ἡ γλυφίς τοῦ Φειδίου μετέβαλλε τὰς
θεότητας εἰς ἀγάλματα. Τὸ κρέας τῶν ἰχθύων εἶνε νόστι-
μον. Ἡ θυγάτηρ φορεῖ μακρὰν ἐσθῆτα, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ λευ-
κὸν χιτῶνα. Τὸ φρέαρ δὲν ἔχει ὕδωρ. Ἡ ἀρμονία τοῦ
παντός μαγεύει τὸν νοῦν. Ὁ Ἀραψ εἶνε μέλας. Οἱ δαι-
μονες εἶνε φαντάσματα νοσοῦντος πνεύματος.

τὸ σῶμα, the body.

οὐράνια, heavenly.

ἐνομίζοντο, were regarded.

ἡμίθεος, demi-god.

ἡ γλυφίς, the chisel.

μετέβαλλε, reproduced.

ἡ θεότης, the deity.

τὸ ἄγαλμα, the statue.

νόστιμον, well-tasted, palat-
able.

φορεῖ, wears.

μακρός, long.

καὶ, and.

λευκός, white.

ὁ χιτῶν, the coat.

δὲν ἔχει, has no.

τὸ ὕδωρ, the water.

ἡ ἀρμονία, the harmony.

μαγεύει, merchants.

ὁ νοῦς, the mind.

ὁ Ἀραψ, the Arab.

φαντάσματα, fancies.

νοσοῦντος πνεύματος, of a
diseased mind.

8.

The Fifth Declension.

This declension belongs entirely to the spoken language, it borrows the Hellenic words of the fourth declension and recasts them. All words of this declension (the masc. of *ας* and the fem. of *α*) agree with the Singular of the first and with the Plural of the third or fourth declension, as:

1) Ὁ ἄρχοντας, the Master.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ ἄρχοντας	Οἱ ἄρχοντες
Gen.	τοῦ ἄρχοντα	τῶν ἀρχόντων
Accus.	τὸν ἄρχοντα	τούς ἄρχοντας (or —ες)
Voc.	ὦ ἄρχοντα	ὦ ἄρχοντες.

2) Ἡ πατρίδα, the Home.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ἡ πατρίδα	Ἡ πατρίδες
Gen.	τῆς πατρίδας	τῶν πατρίδων
Accus.	τὴν πατρίδα	ταῖς (τῆς) πατρίδες
Voc.	ὦ πατρίδα	ὦ πατρίδες.

3) Ὁ κόρακας, the Raven.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ κόρακας	Οἱ κοράκοι
Gen.	τοῦ κόρακα (also τοῦ κοράκου)	τῶν κοράκων
Accus.	τὸν κόρακα	τοὺς κοράκους
Voc.	ὦ κόρακα	ὦ κοράκοι.

The Neuters ending in *μον* of the spoken language, are declined thus:

Τὸ γράψιμον, the Handwriting.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	τὸ γράψιμον	τὰ γραψίματα
Gen.	τοῦ γραψίματος	τῶν γραψιμάτων
Accus.	τὸ γράψιμον.	τὰ γραψίματα
Voc.	ὦ γράψιμον	ὦ γραψίματα.

9.

The Sixth Declension.

This declension belongs to the higher style and contains words ending in *εως*, *υς*, *ις* and *υ*.

1) Ὁ ἱερεύς, the Priest.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ ἱερεύς	Οἱ ἱερεῖς
Gen.	τοῦ ἱερέως	τῶν ἱερέων
Dat.	τῷ ἱερεῖ	τοῖς ἱερεῦσι
Accus.	τὸν ἱερέα	τοὺς ἱερεῖς
Voc.	ὦ ἱερεῦ	ὦ ἱερεῖς.

2) Ὁ εὐθύς, the Straight.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ εὐθύς	Οἱ εὐθεῖς
Gen.	τοῦ εὐθέος	τῶν εὐθέων
Dat.	τῷ εὐθεῖ	τοῖς εὐθέσι

	Sing.	Plur.
Accus.	τὸν εὐθύν	τοὺς εὐθεῖς
Voc.	ὦ εὐθύ	ὦ εὐθεῖς

3) Ἡ γνώσις, the Knowledge.

Nom.	Ἡ γνώσις	Αἱ γνώσεις
Gen.	τῆς γνώσεως	τῶν γνώσεων
Dat.	τῇ γνώσει	ταῖς γνώσεσι
Accus.	τὴν γνώσιν	τάς γνώσεις
Voc.	ὦ γνώσις	ὦ γνώσεις.

4) τὸ ἡδύ, the Sweet.

Nom.	τὸ ἡδύ	τὰ ἡδέα
Gen.	τοῦ ἡδέος	τῶν ἡδέων
Dat.	τῷ ἡδεῖ	τοῖς ἡδέσι
Accus.	τὸ ἡδύ	τὰ ἡδέα
Voc.	ὦ ἡδύ	ὦ ἡδέα.

Exercises.

Αἱ γνώσεις τῶν ἀνθρώπων αὐξάνουν διὰ τῆς σπουδῆς. Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι βασιλεῖς ἐσυμβουλεύοντο τοὺς μάντις ἐπὶ πάσης πράξεως. Ἡ λύσις τοῦ ζητήματος εἶνε πολὺ δύσκολος. Ἡ εὐθεία ὁδὸς εἶνε καὶ βραχεῖα. Ἡ πόλις τοῦ Βερολίνου ἔχει εὐθεῖς δρόμους. Ἡ φάσις τοῦ πράγματος μεταβάλλεται. Αἱ γλυκεῖαι ἀναμνήσεις τῆς πατρίδος εἶνε ἡ παρηγορία τοῦ πλάνητος.

αὐξάνουν, increases.	βραχεῖα (Masc. βραχύς), short.
διὰ, by, with.	ἡ πόλις, the town, city.
ἡ σπουδή, the study.	Βερολῖνον, Berlin
ἀρχαῖος, old, ancient.	ὁ δρόμος, the street.
ὁ βασιλεύς, the king.	ἡ φάσις, the form, formation.
ἐσυμβουλεύοντο, asked for advice, used to consent.	τὸ πρᾶγμα, the thing.
ὁ μάντις, the soothsayer.	μεταβάλλεται, change.
ἐπὶ πάσης πράξεως, for all their actions, upon every subject.	γλυκύς, sweet.
ἡ λύσις, the solution.	ἡ ἀνάμνησις, the remembrance.
τὸ ζήτημα, the question.	ἡ πατρίς, the home, fatherland.
καί, also.	ἡ παρηγορία, the consolation.
	ὁ πλάνης, the wanderer.

10.

The Seventh Declension

contains Masculine nouns ending in *ης*, Feminines in *ης*, *ως* and *ω*, and Neuters in *ος*.

1) Ὁ ἀπαθής, the Unfeeling.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Ὁ ἀπαθής	Οἱ ἀπαθεῖς
Gen.	τοῦ ἀπαθοῦς	τῶν ἀπαθῶν
Dat.	τῷ ἀπαθεῖ	τοῖς ἀπαθέσι
Accus.	τὸν ἀπαθῆ	τούς ἀπαθεῖς
Voc.	ὦ ἀπαθή	ὦ ἀπαθεῖς.

2) Ἡ ἠχώ, the Echo.

Nom.	Ἡ ἠχώ	Αἱ ἠχοί
Gen.	τῆς ἠχοῦς	τῶν ἠχῶν
Dat.	τῇ ἠχοῖ	ταῖς ἠχοῖς
Accus.	τὴν ἠχώ	τὰς ἠχοὺς
Voc.	ὦ ἠχώ	ὦ ἠχοί.

3) Ἡ αἰδώς, the Shame.

Nom.	Ἡ αἰδώς	Αἱ αἰδοί
Gen.	τῆς αἰδοῦς	τῶν αἰδῶν
Dat.	τῇ αἰδοῖ	ταῖς αἰδοῖς
Accus.	τὴν αἰδώ	τὰς αἰδοὺς
Voc.	ὦ αἰδώς	ὦ αἰδοί.

4) Τὸ ἀληθές, the True.

Nom.	τὸ ἀληθές	τὰ ἀληθῆ
Gen.	τοῦ ἀληθοῦς	τῶν ἀληθῶν
Dat.	τῷ ἀληθεῖ	τοῖς ἀληθέσι
Accus.	τὸ ἀληθές	τὰ ἀληθῆ
Voc.	ὦ ἀληθές	ὦ ἀληθῆ.

5) Τὸ ἄνθος, the Flower.

Nom.	τὸ ἄνθος	τὰ ἄνθη
Gen.	τοῦ ἄνθους	τῶν ἄνθων
Dat.	τῷ ἄνθει	τοῖς ἄνθεσι
Accus.	τὸ ἄνθος	τὰ ἄνθη
Voc.	ὦ ἄνθος	ὦ ἄνθη.

Exercise.

Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἀρετὴ τῶν νεανίδων εἶνε ἡ αἰδώς. Ὁ Δημοσθένης ἦτον ἀντίπαλος τοῦ Αἰσχίνου. Ἡ Σαπφὼ ἦτο ποιήτρια. Τὰ τεῖχη τῆς πόλεως ἦσαν ὑψηλά. Τὸ στῆθος τοῦ ἀπαθοῦς ἀνθρώπου ὁμοιάζει κοιλάδα χωρὶς ἡχώ. Ὁ ἵππος εἶνε εὐγενὲς ζῶον. Ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης ἦτο κωμικὸς ποιητής. Τὸ ψῦχος εἶνε δριμύν εἰς τὰ βόρεια κλίματα.

ἡ ἀρετή, the virtue.	χωρὶς, without.
ἡ νεάνις, the girl.	ὁ ἵππος, the horse.
ἀντίπαλος, opponent.	εὐγενής, noble.
ποιήτρια, poetess.	τὸ ζῶον, the animal.
τὸ τεῖχος, the wall.	κωμικὸς ποιητής, comic poet.
ὑψηλός, high.	τὸ ψῦχος, the cold.
τὸ στῆθος, the breast.	δριμύς, sharp.
ὁμοιάζει, resembles.	βόρειος, northern.
ἡ κοιλάς, the valley.	τὸ κλίμα, the climate.

Exercise for all the Declensions.

Τὰ τάγματα τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἦσαν πυκνότατα στίφη. Τὰ βαρέα ἐνδύματα φοροῦνται τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ τὰ ἐλαφρὰ τὸ θέρος. Αἱ ἐφευρέσεις τῶν νέων χρόνων καταπλήττουσι τὸν νοῦν. Ὁ πόλεμος καταστρέφει τὰ ἔθνη. Ἡ ἀλήθεια εἶνε φῶς καὶ τὸ ψεῦδος σκοτία. Ἡ εὐθύτης τοῦ χαρακτῆρος ἐμφαίνει εὐγένειαν ψυχῆς. Ἡ ἡχώ ἦτο νύμφη κάτοικος τῶν δασῶν. Οἱ ἀληθεῖς φίλοι φαίνονται εἰς τὴν δυστυχίαν. Τὸ ἄλλας εἶνε προῖον τῆς θαλάσσης. Οἱ ποιηταὶ ψάλλουν τοὺς ῥυακας, τὰ ἄνθη, τὰ φύλλα, τὰ πτηνὰ, τὴν δρόσον, τοὺς ἀστέρας καὶ τὸν ἔρωτα. Τὸ βλέμμα τῆς κόρης ἐκείνης ὁμοιάζει σπινθῆρας πυρός.

τὸ τάγμα, the legion, troops.	ἡ ἐφεύρεσις, the invention.
ὁ ἐχθρός, the enemy.	νέος, modern.
πυκνότατος, very close	ὁ χρόνος, the time.
τὸ στίφος, the columns.	καταπλήττουσι, astonish.
βαρὺς, heavy.	ὁ πόλεμος, the war.
τὸ ἐνδύμα, the garment.	καταστρέφει, ruins.
φοροῦνται, are worn.	τὸ ἔθνος, the nation.
ὁ χειμῶν, the winter.	ἡ ἀλήθεια, the truth.
ἐλαφρός, light.	τὸ ψεῦδος, the falsehood.
τὸ θέρος, the summer.	ἡ σκοτία, the darkness.

ἡ εὐθύτης, the rectitude.	ὁ ποιητής, the poet.
ὁ χαρακτήρ, the character.	ψάλλουν, sing.
ἐμφαίνει, shows.	ὁ ῥύαξ, the brook.
ἡ εὐγένεια, the nobility.	τὸ φύλλον, the leaf.
ἡ νύμφη, the nymph.	τὸ πτηνόν, the bird.
κάτοικος, who dwelt.	ἡ δροσός, the dew.
τὸ δάσος, the wood.	ὁ ἀστήρ, the star.
ὁ φίλος, the friend.	ὁ ἔρως, the love.
φαίνονται, show themselves.	τὸ βλέμμα, the eyes, look.
ἡ δυστυχία, the misfortune.	ἡ κόρη ἐκείνη, that girl.
τὸ προϊόν, the product.	

Exercise for Translation.

The life of men. The eye of the girl. The crown of the king. Jealousy is the sister of love. The man is strong and the woman is beautiful. The tailor makes clothes and the shoemaker boots. The straight road is the best. The long street has beautiful (nice) houses. The air, the earth, the fire and the water are the four elements. The wings of the eagle are wide. A good dictionary and a good grammar are two indispensable books for the acquisition of every language. The pupil is industrious, and also the teacher. The ink is black and the pen pointed; but the paper is too thin. The glass is transparent. The heat is insufferable.

the life, ἡ ζωή.	the cloth, τὸ φόρεμα.
the man, ὁ ἄνθρωπος.	the bootmaker, ὁ σανδαλο- ποιός.
the eye, ὁ ὀφθαλμός.	the boot, τὸ ὑπόδημα.
the girl, ἡ νεάνις.	straight, εὐθύς.
the crown, τὸ στέμμα.	the road, ὁ δρόμος.
the king, ὁ βασιλεύς.	the best, ὁ καλλίτερος.
the jealousy, ἡ ζηλεία.	long, μακρά.
sister, ἀδελφή.	the street, ἡ ὁδός.
the love, ὁ ἔρως.	nice, ωραία.
the man, ὁ ἀνὴρ (Gen. ἀν- δρός).	the house, ἡ οἰκία.
strong, ἰσχυρός.	the air, ὁ ἀήρ.
the woman, ἡ γυνή (Gen. γυ- ναικός).	the earth, ἡ γῆ.
beautiful, ωραία.	the fire, τὸ πῦρ.
the tailor, ὁ ῥάπτης.	the water, τὸ ὕδωρ.
makes, κάμνει.	four, τέσσαρα.
	the element, τὸ στοιχεῖον.

the wing, ἡ πτέρυξ.	and, καί.
the eagle, ὁ ἀετός.	the teacher, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
wide, εὐρεῖαι.	also, ἐπίσης.
good, n., καλόν.	the ink, ἡ μελάνη.
the dictionary, τὸ λεξικόν.	black, μαύρη.
good, καλή.	the pen, τὸ κονδύλιον.
the grammar, ἡ γραμματική.	pointed, μυτερόν.
two, δύο.	the paper, τὸ χαρτίον.
indispensable, ἀναπόφευκτα.	but, ὅμως.
the book, τὸ βιβλίον.	too, παραπολύ.
for, πρὸς (with Accus.).	thin, λεπτόν.
the acquisition, ἡ ἐκμάθησις.	the glass, ἡ ὕαλος.
every, ἐκάστη.	transparent, διαφανής.
the language, ἡ γλῶσσα.	the heat, ἡ θερμότης.
the pupil, ὁ μαθητής.	insufferable, ἀνυπόφορος.
industrious, ἐπιμελής.	

11.

Irregular Substantives.

The seven declensions which have been given embrace almost all the Modern Greek substantives; but there are still many substantives which have an irregular declension, mostly „heteroclita“ which are only made use of in the language of literature, and which therefore belong to the grammar of classical Greek, in which they can be studied.

12.

The Adjective.

The Adjective agrees with the noun to which it is attached in number, gender, and case.

The general terminations of the masculine adjective are: *ος, ης, ας, εις, ους, υς* and *ων*; the feminine and neuter are formed in the following manner:

1) The adjectives ending in *ος* generally form the feminine in *η*, the neuter in *ον*,

καλός, καλή, καλόν, good.

If they end in *ιος, οος, ωος* or *αιος*, they form their feminines in *ια, ωα, αια*, as:

ἅγιος, holy *ἁγία* — *σῶος*, all *σῶα* — *ὠραῖος*, beautiful *ὠραία*.

This is also the case with the adjectives terminating in *ρος* in the higher style; as:

καθαρός, καθαρά (vl. *ἡ*) *καθαρόν* — clean, pure.

Compound adjectives in *ος* retain the same termination in the feminine (*ὁ, ἡ ἀξιότιμος* the honourable).

2) Adjectives ending in *ης* retain the same in the feminine and change the neuter into *ες*, as:

ὁ, ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές, the true.

3) Adjectives ending in *ας* form the feminine in *ασα* or *αινα* and the neuter in *αν*:

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all,

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black.

The spoken language has only masculines in *ας* and feminines in *οῦ* (*φαγᾶς, φαγοῦ*, the eater).

4) The masc. termin. *υς* changes the fem. into *εῖα* and the neuter into *υ*, as:

ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ, quick.

5) The Adjectives ending in *όεις* and *ίεις* are only used in the higher style and form the feminine in *όεσσα* and *ίεσσα* and the neuter in *όεν* and *ίεν* as:

πτερόεις, πτερόεσσα, πτερόεν, winged,

χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, charming.

6) The Adjectives ending in *ων* remain the same in the fem. and form the neuter in *ον*:

ὁ, ἡ σώφρων, τὸ σώφρον, intelligent.

Those Participial-Adjectives are not included in this rule, which form their fem. in *ουσα* (or *ωσα*) and the neuter in *ον*, as:

πρέπων, πρέπουσα, πρέπον, proper.

7) Those terminating in *ους* form the fem. if not accented on the last syllable, in *ους*, if accented in *η* and the neuter in *ουν*:

ὁ χρυσοῦς, ἡ χρυσῇ, χρυσοῦν, golden,

except those in *ρους*, which form the fem. in *ρα*:

ἄργυροῦς, ἄργυρᾷ, ἄργυροῦν, of silver.

Declension of the Regular and Irregular Adjectives.

Every Adjective, be it masculine, feminine or neuter, is declined according to its termination by one of the declensions already given. But there are two Irregular Adjectives, which must particularly be mentioned, as they frequently occur, namely 1) *μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα* which is expressed in the spoken language by *μεγάλος, μεγάλη, μεγάλο* and which follows the first and third declension, 2) *πολύς, πολλή, πολύ*. These two are declined:

1) *Μέγας*, Great.

	Sing.	Plur.
Masc. Nom.	<i>Μέγας</i>	<i>Μεγάλοι</i>
Gen.	<i>μεγάλου</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	
Accus.	<i>μέγαν</i>	
Voc.	<i>μέγα</i>	
Fem. Nom.	<i>μεγάλη</i>	<i>μεγάλαι</i>
	(etc. reg.)	
Neut. Nom.	<i>μέγα</i>	<i>μεγάλα</i>
Gen.	<i>μεγάλου</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>μεγάλῳ</i>	
Accus.	<i>μέγα</i>	
Voc.	<i>μέγα</i>	

2) *Πολύς*, Much, Many.

Masc. Nom.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πολλοί</i>
Gen.	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>πολλῷ</i>	
Accus.	<i>πολύν</i>	
Voc.	<i>πολύ</i>	
Fem. Nom.	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολλαί</i>
	(etc. reg.)	
Neut. Nom.	<i>πολύ</i>	<i>πολλά</i>
Gen.	<i>πολλοῦ</i>	(etc. reg.)
Dat.	<i>πολλῷ</i>	
Accus.	<i>πολύ</i>	
Voc.	<i>πολύ</i>	

The adjective can be declined either with or without the article.

Exercises.

Ὁ μέγας ἀνὴρ, ἡ σώφρων γυνή, τὸ φλύαρον παιδίον.
Ὀλίγα βιβλία εἶνε ὠφέλιμα. Ἡ χαρίεσσα θυγάτηρ τῆς
ὠχρᾶς γυναικός. Τὸ χρυσοῦν ποτήριον καὶ ὁ ἄδολος οἶνος.
Οἱ ὁδοιπόροι ἐπέστρεψαν σῶοι καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς. Ἡ ἔλαφος
εἶνε ταχὺ ζῶον καὶ ἡ ἀλώπηξ πονηρόν. Ἡ ξυλίνη τρά-
πεζα, ἡ ἀργυρᾶ λυχνία, καὶ τὰ εὐμορφα ἐνδύματα μὲ τὰ
χάλκινα κομβία. Ἡ νεάνις εἶνε ὠραία, ἀλλ' ἔχει μικροὺς
ὀφθαλμούς.

φλύαρος, talkative.

ὀλίγος, little.

ὠφέλιμος, useful.

ὠχρός, pale.

τὸ ποτήριον, the goblet.

ἄδολος, not mixed, pure.

ἐπέστρεψαν, returned.

σῶοι καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, safe and
sound.

ἡ ἔλαφος, the stag.

ἡ ἀλώπηξ, the fox.

πονηρός, cunning.

ξύλινος, of wood, wooden.

ἡ τράπεζα, the table.

ἡ λυχνία, the candlestick.

εὐμορφος, pretty.

μὲ, with.

χάλκινος, brass.

τὸ κομβίον, the button.

ἀλλ' (ἀλλά), but.

μικρός, small.

The good people. The beautiful world. The rich mer-
chant. The clever man. The great event. The small hands
of the blind beggar woman. Lead is a very heavy metal. The
earth is round. The grateful debtor and the forgetful bene-
factors. The well is very deep, but it has little water. The
lazy pupil finds everything difficult. The extensive erudition
of the old professor is known to every one.

people, οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

the world, ὁ κόσμος.

rich, πλούσιος.

the merchant, ὁ ἔμπορος.

clever, εὐφρής.

the event, τὸ συμβάν

, small, μικρός.

the hand, ἡ χεὶρ.

blind, τυφλός.

the beggar woman, ἡ ἐπαῖτις.

the lead, ὁ μόλυβδος.

the metal, τὸ μέταλλον.

round, στρογγύλος.

grateful, εὐγνώμων.

debtor, ὁ ὀφειλέτης.

forgetful, ἐπιλήσμων.

the benefactor, ὁ εὐεργέτης.

the well, τὸ φρέαρ.

deep, βαθύς.

little, ὀλίγος.

lazy, ἀμελής.

finds, εὐρίσκει.

everything, ὅλα (pl.).

difficult, δύσκολος.

extensive, ἄπειρος. the professor, ὁ καθηγητής.
the erudition, ἡ πολυμάθεια. known to all, πασίγνωστος.
the old, ὁ γέρον.

14.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives form the Comparative by adding *τερος, τερα, τερον*.

Adjectives ending in *ος* and *υς* drop the *ς* and add *τερος, α, ον* and if the penultimate is short, *ο* is changed into *ω*, as:

σοφός — wise — σοφώτερος.

Adjectives ending in *ης* and *εις* form the Comparative into *εστερος*, as:

ἀληθής, ἀληθέστερος — χαρίεις, χαριέστερος.

those ending in *ων* form into *ωνέστερος* (σώφρων, σωφρονέστερος), those ending in *ους* form sometimes into *ούστερος* (ἀπλοῦς, ἀπλούστερος).

The Comparative is also formed by placing *πλέον* or *μᾶλλον*, (more) before the Positive as: ἀναπόφευκτος, μᾶλλον (πλέον) ἀναπόφευκτος, unavoidable (more unavoidable), κατεπείγων, μᾶλλον (πλέον) κατεπείγων, urgent, more urgent.

The Superlative is easily formed by changing the termination of the Comparative *ερος* into *ατος*, but the Superlative thus formed is only used in the higher style. The common Superlative is formed by placing the article before the Comparative as: γλυκύς, γλυκύτερος, ὁ γλυκύτερος (the sweetest).

The following Adjectives have an irregular Comparative and Superlative:

μέγας (vl. μέγας). Comp. μείζων (vl. μεγαλειότερος).

Sup. μέγιστος.

μικρός, C. ἐλάσσων (vl. μικρότερος). S. ἐλάχιστος.

καλός, C. καλλίων (vl. καλλίτερος). S. κάλλιστος, ἄριστος.

κακός, C. χείρων (vl. χειρότερος). S. χείριστος, κάκιστος.

πολύς, C. πλείων (vl. περισσότερος). S. πλεῖστος.

ταχύς, C. ταχύτερος. S. τάχιστος (and ταχύτατος).

πλησίος, C. πλησιέστερος. S. πλησιέστατος.

Exercises.

Ἡ τράπεζα εἶνε μικρά, καὶ τὸ κάθισμα μικρότερον.
Ὁ Γεώργιος εἶνε φρόνιμος, ὁ Δημήτριος φρονιμώτερος,
ἀλλ' ὁ Μάρκος ὁ φρονιμώτερος ὅλων. Τὸ ὠραιότερον
βιβλίον τῆς πλουσιωτέρας βιβλιοθήκης. Ἡ ἔλαφος εἶνε
τὸ ταχύτερον τετράποdon, καὶ ἡ ἀλώπηξ τὸ πανουργότα-
τον. Ὁ εὐτυχέστερος ἄνθρωπος δὲν εἶνε πάντοτε καὶ ὁ
ἐπιφθονώτερος. Ἡ Ἀγγλία εἶνε ἡ μεγαλειτέρα δύναμις
τῆς Εὐρώπης.

τὸ κάθισμα, the chair.

φρόνιμος, prudent.

ἡ βιβλιοθήκη, the library.

τὸ τετράποdon, the quadru-
ped.

εὐτυχής, most fortunate.

πάντοτε, always.

ἐπιφθονος, to be envied.

ἡ Ἀγγλία, England.

ἡ δύναμις, the power.

Charles is very rich, but Albert is richer and Ferdinand more generous. London is the greatest and most wonderful city in Europe, and is inhabited by the richest and the poorest people. Berlin is a much more beautiful city than Vienna, but the latter is more lively than the capital of Prussia. The words of the speaker were sweeter than honey. This book is thicker and that one is smaller. Living in Paris is much dearer but also much more agreeable than in Berlin.

Charles, ὁ Κάρολος.

Albert, ὁ Ἀλβέρτος.

Ferdinand, ὁ Φερδινάνδος.

generous, εὐγενής.

wonderful, μεγαλοπρεπής.

is inhabited, κατοικεῖται.

by, ὑπό (with the Gen.).

poor, πτωχός.

than, παρά.

Vienna, ἡ Βιέννη.

but, ἐν τούτοις.

the latter, ἡ τελευταία.

lively, ζωηρός.

the capital, ἡ πρωτεύουσα.

of Prussia, τῆς Πρωσσίας.

the word, ὁ λόγος.

the speaker, ὁ ῥήτωρ.

the honey, τὸ μέλι.

this, τοῦτο, τό.

thick, ὀγκώδης.

that one, ἐκεῖνος.

at Paris, εἰς Παρισίους.

dearer, ἀκριβός.

but also, ἐπίσης.

agreeable, εὐάρεστος.

The Numerals.

Cardinal Numbers.

1 εἷς (vl. ἕνας), μία, ἓν (vl. ἕνα).	22 εἰκοσιδύο.
2 δύο or δύω (vl. δνό).	23 εἰκοσιτρεῖς etc.
3 τρεῖς, τρία.	30 τριάκοντα (vl. τριάντα).
4 τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα (vl. τέσσεροι, f. τέσσερες, n. τέσσερα).	40 τεσσαράκοντα (vl. σαράντα).
5 πέντε.	50 πενήκοντα (vl. πενήντα).
6 ἕξ (vl. ἕξι).	60 ἑξήκοντα (vl. ἑξήντα).
7 ἑπτά (vl. ἑφτά).	70 ἑβδομήκοντα (vl. ἑβδομήντα).
8 ὀκτώ (vl. ὀχτώ).	80 ὀγδοήκοντα (vl. ὀγδοήντα and ὀγδῶντα).
9 ἑννέα (vl. ἑννηά).	90 ἑννεήκοντα (vl. ἑννεήντα).
10 δέκα.	100 ἑκατόν (vl. ἑκατό).
11 ἑνδεκα (vl. ἑντεκα).	101 ἑκατόν καὶ εἷς (vl. ἑκατονένας).
12 δώδεκα.	105 ἑκατόν πέντε.
13 δεκατρεῖς (-ία).	110 ἑκατόν δέκα etc.
14 δεκατέσσαρες (-α).	200 διακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
15 δεκαπέντε.	300 τριακόσιοι, -αι, α.
16 δεκαἕξ (vl. δεκάξι).	400 τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
17 δεκαεπτά (vl. δεκαφτά).	500 πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
18 δεκαοκτώ (vl. δεκοχτώ).	600 ἑξακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
19 δεκαεννέα (vl. δεκαεννηά).	700 ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
20 εἴκοσι.	800 ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
21 εἴκοσι καὶ εἷς (-μία, ἓν), (vl. εἰκοσιένας, εἰκοσιμία, εἰκοσιένα).	
	900 ἑννεακόσιοι, -αι, -α.
	1000 χίλιοι, -αι, -α, or μία χιλιάς.
	2000 δύο χιλιάδες.
	5000 πέντε χιλιάδες.
	10,000 δέκα χιλιάδες etc.
	1,000,000 ἓν ἑκατομμύριον.
	1000,000,000 ἓν χιλιεκατομμύριον.
	1889 χίλια ὀκτακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα ἑννέα.

Note. The Numbers one to four, their compounds and those from 200 and upwards are declinable, thus:

Εἷς (1).

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<i>εἷς</i> (vl. <i>ἕνας</i>)	<i>μία</i>	<i>ἓν</i> (vl. <i>ἕνα</i>).
Gen.	<i>ἑνός</i>	<i>μιάς</i> (vl. also <i>μία</i>)	<i>ἑνός</i> .
Dat.	<i>ἐνί</i>	<i>μιά</i>	<i>ἐνί</i> .
Accus.	<i>ἕνα</i> (vl. <i>ἕναν</i>)	<i>μίαν</i>	<i>ἓν</i> (vl. <i>ἕνα</i>).

Δύο (2).

Has only a Dative in the higher style *δυσί*.

Τρεῖς (3).

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<i>τρεῖς</i>	the same	<i>τρία</i> .
Gen.	<i>τριῶν</i>	as	<i>τριῶν</i> .
Dat.	<i>τρισί</i>	the Masc.	<i>τρισί</i> .
Accus.	<i>τρεῖς</i>		<i>τρία</i> .

Τέσσαρες (4).

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	<i>τέσσαρες</i>	the same	<i>τέσσαρα</i> .
Gen.	<i>τεσσάρων</i>	as	<i>τεσσάρων</i> .
Dat.	<i>τέσσαρσι</i>	the Masc.	<i>τέσσαρσι</i> .
Accus.	<i>τέσσαρας</i>		<i>τέσσαρα</i> .

Διακόσιοι, διακόσιαι, διακόσια etc. are regularly declined after the third and first declension.

16.

Ordinal Numbers.

the first	<i>πρῶτος, -η, -ον.</i>	the 12 th	<i>δωδέκατος.</i>
the second	<i>δεύτερος, -α, -ον.</i>	the 13 th	<i>δέκατος τρίτος</i> etc.
the third	<i>τρίτος.</i>	the 20 th	<i>εἰκοστός.</i>
the fourth	<i>τέταρτος.</i>	the 21 st	<i>εἰκοστός πρῶτος.</i>
the 5 th	<i>πέμπτος.</i>	the 22 nd	<i>εἰκοστός δεύτερος.</i>
the 6 th	<i>ἕκτος.</i>	the 23 rd	<i>εἰκοστός τρίτος</i> etc.
the 7 th	<i>ἑβδομος.</i>	the 30 th	<i>τριακοστός.</i>
the 8 th	<i>ὀγδοός.</i>	the 40 th	<i>τεσσαρακοστός.</i>
the 9 th	<i>ἐννατός.</i>	the 50 th	<i>πεντηκοστός.</i>
the 10 th	<i>δέκατος.</i>	the 60 th	<i>ἑξηκοστός.</i>
the 11 th	<i>ἐνδέκατος.</i>	the 70 th	<i>ἑβδομηκοστός.</i>

the 80 th ὀγδοηκοστός.	the 2000 th δισχιλιοστός.
the 90 th ἐννενηκοστός.	the 3000 th τρισχιλιοστός.
the 100 th ἑκατοστός.	the 2157 th δισχιλιοστός
the 101 st ἑκατοστός πρῶ- τος.	ἑκατοστός πεν- τηκοστός ἑβδο- μος.
the 200 th διακοσιοστός.	the 10683 rd δεκάκις χιλιο- στός ἑξακοσιο- στός ὀγδοηκο- στός τρίτος.
the 300 th τριακοσιοστός.	
the 400 th τετρακοσιοστός etc.	
the 1000 th χιλιοστός.	

17.

Fractional Numbers.

μισὸς, ἡ, ον, half.	δύο τρίτα, two thirds.
τὸ τρίτον, the third part.	τρία τέταρτα, three quarters.
τὸ τέταρτον, the fourth part.	τὸ $\frac{1}{10}$ δέκα τῶν χιλίων.
τὸ δέκατον, the tenth part.	
one and a half, εἷς καὶ ἥμις, two and a half, δύο καὶ ἥμις.	

18.

Proportional Numbers

are formed by adding the syllable *απλοῦς* or *απλάσιος* to the word.

ἀπλοῦς, simple.	ἑπταπλοῦς, sevenfold.
μόνος, single.	ὀκταπλοῦς, eightfold.
διπλοῦς, or	ἐννεαπλοῦς, ninefold.
διπλάσιος, double.	δεκαπλοῦς, tenfold.
τριπλοῦς, treble.	ἐνδεκαπλάσιος, elevenfold etc.
τετραπλοῦς, fourfold.	εἰκοσαπλοῦς, twentyfold.
πενταπλοῦς, fivefold.	ἑκατονταπλοῦς, hundredfold.
ἑξαπλοῦς, sixfold.	

ἓπαξ, once.	πεντάκις, five times.
δύς, twice.	ἑξάκις, six times.
τρίς, three times.	ἑπτάκις, seven times.
τετράκις, four times.	ὀκτάκις, eight times.
(the rest, are formed by adding <i>ακις</i> as:	ἐννέακις, nine times.
	δεκάκις, ten times.

It is also expressed by adding the words *φορὰ* or *βολὰ* — times — as: *μίαν φορὰν* or *μίαν βολὰν*, once;
δύο φοραῖς or *βολαῖς*, twice.
 In calculation „times“ is expressed by *ἦ*.

19.

Collective Numbers.

<i>ἡ μονάδα</i> , the single.	<i>δωδεκάς</i> , the dozen.
<i>ἡ δυνάδα</i> , the double.	<i>ἡ δεκαπενταριά</i> } 15 pieces.
<i>τὸ ζευγάρι</i> or <i>ζεῦγος</i> , the pair.	<i>δεκαπεντάδα</i> }
<i>τὸ δυαδικόν</i> , the duality.	<i>ἡ εἰκοσαριά</i> 20 pieces.
<i>ἡ τριάδα</i> , the treble.	<i>ἡ ἐξηνταριά</i> 60 pieces.
	<i>ἀπὸ δύο</i> , two and two.
	<i>ἀπὸ δέκα</i> , ten and ten.

In expressing a date the Modern Greeks use the Cardinal Numbers.

Practice.

<i>Ἐξήσεν ἐνενήκοντα πέντε ἔτη.</i>	He has lived ninety-five years.
<i>Ἐῖνε εἰκοσιπέντε ἐτῶν.</i>	She is five and twenty years old.
<i>Τὸ στράτευμα συνίσταται ἐξ ἑννέα χιλιάδων καὶ ἑξακοσίων ἀνδρῶν.</i>	The army consists of ninety thousand, six hundred men.
<i>Δύο χιλιάδες πεντακόσιοι τριάκοντα τέσσαρες ἄνδρες ἐφρονεύθησαν εἰς ταύτην τὴν μάχην.</i>	Two thousand five hundred and thirty-four men were killed in that engagement.
<i>Ἑκατὸν ἄνδρες αἰχμαλωτίσθησαν.</i>	A hundred men were taken prisoners.
<i>Εἰς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον εἶνε χίλια ἑπτακόσια ψυχαί.</i>	There are in that village one thousand, seven hundred souls.
<i>Ἐἰς τὴν ἐνορίαν μας εἶνε χίλια πέντε οἰκίαι.</i>	There are one thousand and five houses in our parish.
<i>Τὸ μνημεῖον τοῦτο ἰδρύθη πρὸ χιλίων εἰκοσιπέντε ἐτῶν.</i>	This monument was erected one thousand and twenty five years ago.

Ἡ οἰκία διήρκεσεν ἑκατὸν
ἕξ ἔτη.

Τὸ γράμμα σας εἶνε χρονο-
λογημένον τῇ εἰκοστῇ δευ-
τέρᾳ Ἀπριλίου τοῦ ἔτους
χίλια ὀκτακόσια σαράντα
τρία.

Ὁ θείος μας ἔρχεται τὴν δε-
κάτην τρίτην τοῦ ἐρχομέ-
νου μηνός.

Ὁ πύργος οὗτος (τὸ φρού-
ριον τοῦτο) ἐκτίσθη ἐπὶ
τῆς βασιλείας Γεωργίου
τοῦ Γ'.

Ἡ ὁδὸς αὕτη εἶνε κατὰ τὸ
διπλοῦν μακροτέρα τῆς
ἄλλης.

Δις ἵππευσα περὶ τὴν πόλιν.
Σεισμός τις κατέστρεψε τὸ
ἥμισυ τῆς πόλεως.

Τὸ θέατρον τοῦτο τρεῖς ἐκάη.

Ἄν γεωργήσητε τὸ χωράφιόν
σας, θὰ αὐξήσῃ ἑκατοντα-
πλασίως ἡ τιμὴ του.

Οἱ καιροὶ τοῦ ἐνιαυ-
τοῦ.

Τὸ ἔαρ, (ἡ ἄνοιξις).

Τὸ θέρος (τὸ καλοκαίριον).

Τὸ φθινόπωρον.

Ὁ χειμὼν.

Οἱ μῆνες.

Ἰανουάριος.

Φεβρουάριος.

Μάρτιος.

Ἀπρίλιος.

Μάϊος.

Ἰούνιος.

Ἰούλιος.

Αὐγουστος.

The house has lasted a hun-
dred and six years.

Your letter is dated April the
twenty-second, one thou-
sand, eight hundred and
forty three.

Our uncle will arrive on the
thirteenth of next month.

That country house was built
in the reign of George the
Third.

The length of this street is
double that of the other.

I rode twice round the town.
An earthquake has destroyed
half the town.

That theatre has been burnt
three times.

If you cultivate your ground
its value will increase a
hundredfold.

The seasons.

Spring.

Summer.

Autumn.

Winter.

The months.

January.

February.

March.

April.

May.

June.

July.

August.

Σεπτέμβριος.

September.

Ὀκτώβριος.

October.

Νοέμβριος.

November.

Δεκέμβριος.

December.

Αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς ἐβδόμα-
δος.

The days of the Week.

Κυριακή.

Sunday.

Δευτέρα.

Monday.

Τρίτη.

Tuesday.

Τετάρτη.

Wednesday.

Πέμπτη.

Thursday.

Παρασκευή.

Friday.

Σάββατον.

Saturday.

Exercises.

Τριάκοντα ἑξὶ κάμνουν τρεῖς δωδεκάδας. Αἱ ἐπὶ οἰκίαι ἔχουν τεσσαράκοντα δύο παράθυρα. Τὸ τέταρτον τάγμα περιέχει τετρακοσίους ὀγδοήκοντα ἐπὶ στρατιώ-
τας. Εἰς τὴν μάχην ἐφρονεύθησαν τρεῖς χιλιάδες ἐπτακό-
σιοι ἑξήκοντα πέντε ἄνδρες, ἐπληρώθησαν ἑννεακόσιοι
εἰκοσι δύο καὶ συνελήφθησαν ὀγδοήκοντα ἑξὶ αἰχμάλωτοι.
Τὸ πενταπλοῦν τοῦ ἑννέα εἶνε τεσσαράκοντα πέντε. Ἡ
ᾠρα εἶνε δύο καὶ τέταρτον· δύο ἡμῖς· τρεῖς παρὰ τέ-
ταρτον. Ἀνεχώρησε τὴν εἰκοστὴν δευτέραν τοῦ μηνὸς καὶ
θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ τὴν δεκάτην ἐβδόμην τοῦ ἐπομένου. Τὸ
πρῶτον μέρος ἐβάδιζεν ἀνὰ δύο, τὸ δεύτερον ἀνὰ τέσσαρες,
τὸ τρίτον ἀνὰ ἑξ, καὶ οὕτω καθ' ἑξῆς μέχρι τοῦ δεκάτου
καὶ τελευταίου μέρους. Ἦλθε πεντάκις εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν
μου, ἀλλὰ δὲν με εὔρεν οὐδὲ ἅπαξ.

κάμνουν, to make.

θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ, he will return.

τὸ παράθυρον, the window.

ὁ ἐπόμενος, the next.

ὁ στρατιώτης, the soldier.

ἐβάδιζε, marched.

ἡ μάχη, the battle.

καὶ οὕτω καθ' ἑξῆς, and so on.

ἐφρονεύθησαν, were killed.

μέχρι τοῦ, up to.

ἐπληρώθησαν, were wounded.

ὁ τελευταῖος, the last.

συνελήφθησαν αἰχμάλωτοι,

ἦλθε, he came.

were taken prisoners.

εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου, to my
house.

ἡ ᾠρα εἶνε etc. is a quarter,
(time).

ἀλλὰ δὲν με εὔρε... he did
not find me even once.

ἀνεχώρησε, he went away.

ὁ μῆν, the month.

America was discovered in the year 1492. Schwarz invented gunpowder in the year 1382, and Gioja the compass in the year 1303. There are (one counts) in Germany 2300 cities — and nearly 80000 hamlets and villages. George was born on the 7th of August 1839. Athens has 42000 inhabitants. Lamartine was born on the 21st of October 1790. They went by fours and sang by twos. Three quarters of 12 are 9. Henry the IVth was the greatest King of France. The fifth day of the second week of the eighth month was Thursday. I have bought the hat for two dollars and a half.

America, ἡ Ἀμερική.	Athens, αἱ Ἀθῆναι.
was discovered, ἀνεκαλύφθη.	the inhabitant, ὁ κάτοικος.
in the year, τὸ ἔτος.	October, Ὀκτωβρίου.
the gunpowder, ἡ πυρίτις.	they went, ἐπορεύοντο.
invented, ἐφευρε.	they sang, ἔψαλλον.
the compass, ἡ ναυτική πυξίς.	Henry, Εἰρηνικός, ὁ.
in Germany, ἐν Γερμανίᾳ.	France, τῆς Γαλλίας.
they count, ἀριθμοῦνται.	the day, ἡ ἡμέρα.
nearly, περίπου.	the week, ἡ ἐβδομάς.
hamlets, ἡ κώμη.	Thursday, πέμπτη.
the village, τὸ χωρίον.	I have bought, ἡγόρασα.
was born, ἐγεννήθη.	the hat, ὁ πῖλος.
on the, τὴν.	the dollar, τὸ δόλληρον.
August, Αὐγούστου.	

20.

Pronouns.

Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns.

As the Personal Pronouns in the third person are the same as the demonstrative pronouns, they are united in one class.

First Person.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	ἐγώ, I.	ἡμεῖς, vl.	ἐμεῖς, we.
Gen.	ἐμου, of me	ἡμῶν, of us	
Dat.	ἐμοί, to me	ἡμῖν, to us	vl. ἐμαῖς.
Accus.	ἐμέ, me	ἡμᾶς, us	

Second Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	σύ, vl. ἐσύ, thou.	ὑμεῖς, gen. σεῖς, vl. ἐσεῖς, you.
Gen.	σοῦ, of thee	ὑμῶν, of you
Dat.	σοί, to thee	ὑμῖν, to you
Accus.	σέ, thee	ὑμᾶς, you.

Third Person.

(Personal and Demonstrative Pronoun.)

M.	F.	N.
αὐτός, he — this.	αὐτή, she, this.	αὐτό, it, this.
(is declined regularly.)		

Demonstrative Pronouns are: οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο (vl. τοῦτος, τοῦτη, τοῦτο, reg. dec.) for near objects, and ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο (also dec. reg.) for distant objects, The Pronoun οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο is declined thus:

	Masc.		
	Sing.		Plur.
Nom.	οὗτος (this)		οὗτοι (those)
Gen.	τούτου		τούτων
Dat.	τούτῳ		τούτοις
Accus.	τοῦτον		τούτους.
		Fem.	
Nom.	αὕτη		αὗται
Gen.	ταύτης		ταύτων
Dat.	ταύτῃ		ταύταις
Accus.	ταύτην		ταύτας.
		Neut.	
Nom.	τοῦτο		ταῦτα
Gen.	τούτου		τούτων
Dat.	τούτῳ		τούτοις
Accus.	τοῦτο		ταῦτα.

The Personal Pronouns ἐγώ, σύ, αὐτός have also another abridged form for oblique cases as often as they are joined as objects to a noun or verb, thus:

First Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
Gen.	μου, mine	μας, our
Dat.	μοι (μου or με)	μας
Accus.	με	μας

Second Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
Gen.	σου, thine	σας, your
Dat.	σοι (σου or σε)	σας
Accus.	σε	σας

Third Person.

	Masc.	
Gen.	του his	των (τους), their
Dat.	τω (του or τον)	τοις (τους)
Accus.	τον	τους
	Fem.	
Gen.	της	των { vl. τους
Dat.	τη (της or την)	ταις {
Accus.	την	τας, vl. της
	Neut.	
Gen.	του	των { vl. τους
Dat.	τω (του or τό)	τοις {
Accus.	το	τα

All the genitives of this form are also used as Possessive Pronouns, as:

ὁ ἀδελφός μου, my brother,

ἡ κόρη των, her daughter.

The Article of the noun is not left out in Modern Greek after the demonstrative and possessive pronouns; thus they say:

αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος, this man,

ὁ πατήρ του, his father, etc.

Brief mention can be made here of the Reflective pronouns which are formed in Modern Greek, by the Hellenic pronouns ἐαυτοῦ and the abridged pers. pron. as:

τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ μου, myself, τὸν ἐαυτόν μας, ourselves; purists, however, use the old Greek reflective pronouns ἐμαυτοῦ, σαντοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ, ἡμῶν, αὐτῶν etc.

Exercises.

Αὐτὸς ἔγραφε καὶ ἐκεῖνη ἀνεγίνωσκε. Ἡμεῖς παίζομεν, ἐνῶ σεῖς ψάλλετε. Σὺ μὲν ἔδωκες τὸν πῖλον μου καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν ἐφόρεσα. Θὰ σοῦ δώσω τὰ βιβλία των. Τὸν εἶδες; Αὐτὸν ὄχι, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἀδελφήν του. Σὲ ὑπεσχέθη νὰ μὰς ἐπικεφθῇ σήμερον. Αὐτοὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ ἐκεῖνα

τὰ παιδιά τὸν ἐκτύπησαν. Ὁ πατήρ μου καὶ ἡ μήτηρ σου εἶνε ἀδελφοί. Αὐτὸς θέλει νὰ μὲ ἴδῃ, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνος τὸν ἐμποδίζει. Ὁ ἐγωῖστής ἀγαπᾷ μόνον τὸν ἑαυτὸν του.

ἔγραφε, wrote, was writing.	ὄχι, not.
ἀνεγίνωσκε, read, was reading.	ὑπεσχέθη, he promised.
παίζομεν, to play.	νὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ, to visit.
ἐνῶ, whilst.	ἐκτύπησαν, struck.
ψάλλετε, sings.	θέλει, will, wishes.
ἔδωκες, gavest.	νὰ . . ἴδῃ, see.
ἐφόρεσα, put it on.	ἐμποδίζει, prevents him
Θὰ δώσω, I shall give.	ὁ ἐγωῖστής, the egotist.
εἶδες; did you see?	ἀγαπᾷ, loves.
	μόνον, only.

This girl sung that song to me. I saw him in his room. He wanted to send my book to thee. They gave water to that woman and she gave them bread,

You have visited us, and we shall visit you. He said this to me, and desired me to tell it to you.

Do you want to speak to me? I shall expect you. These children and those girls have seen you. That stick belongs to this gentleman. She looks at herself in the glass.

sung, ἔψαλλε.	desired, παρεκάλεσε.
the song, τὸ ᾠσμα.	to say, νὰ . . εἶπω.
I saw, εἶδον.	will you, θέλετε.
the room, τὸ δωμάτιον.	speak, νὰ . . ὁμιλήσητε.
he wanted, ἤθελε.	I shall expect, Θὰ . . περι- μείνω.
to send, νὰ στείλῃ.	have seen, εἶδον.
they gave, ἔδωκαν εἰς (with Accus.)	the stick, ἡ ῥάβδος.
she gave, αὐτῇ . . ἔδωκε.	belongs, ἀνήκει εἰς.
the bread, ὁ ἄρτος.	looks, κυττάζει.
have visited, ἐπισκέφθητε.	in, εἰς.
shall visit, Θὰ ἐπισκεφθῶμεν.	the glass, ὁ καθρέπτης.
he said, εἶπε.	

21.

Possessive Pronouns.

μου, mine	μας, our
σου, thine	σας, your
του, his	τους, ταις, τα} their.
της, her	or του}

If an emphasis is to be laid on this Pronoun it is strengthened by *ἐδικὸς* or *ιδικὸς*, *δικὸς*, *ἐδική*, *ἐδικόν*. —

It can also be used without a noun, and is thus declined;

mine	—	thine	—	his
Masc.		Fem.		Neut.
Singular.				
N. ὁ ἐδικός μου*)		ἡ ἐδική σου		τὸ ἐδικόν του
G. τοῦ ἐδικοῦ μου		τῆς ἐδικῆς σου		τοῦ ἐδικοῦ του
A. τὸν ἐδικόν μου		τὴν ἐδικήν σου		τὸ ἐδικόν του
Plural.				
N. οἱ ἐδικοί μου		αἱ ἐδικαίς σου		τὰ ἐδικά του
G. τῶν ἐδικῶν μου		τῶν ἐδικῶν σου		τῶν ἐδικῶν του
A. τοὺς ἐδικούς μου		τὰς ἐδικάς σου		τὰ ἐδικά του

The Plural, it is ours, yours, theirs, would be expressed by *τὸ ἐδικόν μας*, *τὸ ἐδικόν σας*, *τὸ ἐδικόν των*.

In the higher style the Hellenic *ἐμός*, *σός*, *ἡμέτερος*, *ὕμετερος* etc. are still in use.

Exercises.

Ὁ πῖλος εἶνε ιδικός σου, ἀλλὰ τὸ φέρεμα εἶνε ιδικόν μας. Αἱ ιδικαί της πράξεις ἦσαν καλαί, καὶ αἱ ιδικαί μου κακαί. Τίνος εἶνε ὁ οἶκος; εἶνε ιδικός μου. Ὁ θεῖος του συγκατανεύει, ἐνῶ ὁ ιδικός μου ἀρνεῖται. Τὰ δωμάτιά μας εἶνε ὅμοια μὲ τὰ ιδικά των.

ἡ πράξις, the action.	συγκατανεύει, consents.
κακός, bad.	ἐνῶ, whilst.
τίνος, whose?	ἀρνεῖται, refuses.
ὁ θεῖος, the uncle.	ὅμοια, similar.

That is mine and that is yours. What thy brother desires, mine also wishes. My place was the best, thine

* It is spelt also *Ἰδικός μου* from ancient *Ἰδιος*.

was not bad either. His father is rich, but mine is richer, and yours is the richest of all three. Our flowers are fragrant, but yours are beautiful.

what, *ὅτι*.

desires, wishes, *θέλει*.

also, *καί*.

the place, *ἡ θέσις*.

of all three, *καὶ τῶν τριῶν*.

the flower, *τὸ ἄνθος*.

fragrant, *εὐώδης*.

22.

Interrogative and Relative Pronouns.

The Modern Greek language has two Interrogative Pronouns:

- 1) *τίς, τί* (who, what?) used in the written language, and
- 2) *ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον* (which, who?) which is now most in use; the last follows the first and third declension, the former is thus declined:

Masc. and Fem.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>τίς</i>	<i>τίνες</i>
Gen. <i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνων</i>
Dat. <i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίσι</i>
Accus. <i>τίνα</i>	<i>τίνας.</i>

Neut.

Nom. <i>τί</i>	<i>τίνα</i>
Gen. <i>τίνος</i>	<i>τίνων</i>
Dat. <i>τίνι</i>	<i>τίσι</i>
Accus. <i>τί</i>	<i>τίνα.</i>

The Neuter *τί*, expresses also "which one?" "what kind of?" as:

τί ἄνθρωπος εἶνε αὐτός; what kind of a man is he?

The Pronoun *ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον* is in the spoken language also *ποιός, ποιά, ποιόν*.

The Interrogative Pronoun *πόσος, πόση, πόσον* is declined quite regularly, it means, *how much, how many*, (large, long, wide, etc.) as: *πόσα βιβλία ἔχεις;* how many books hast thou?

The Relative Pronoun *ὁ ὁποῖος, α, εν* is regularly declined thus:

Singular.

N. ὁ ὅποῖος	ἡ ὁποία	τὸ ὅποιον
G. τοῦ ὁποίου	τῆς ὁποίας	τοῦ ὁποίου
D. εἰς τὸν ὅποιον	εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν	εἰς τὸ ὅποιον
A. τὸν ὅποιον	τὴν ὁποίαν	τὸ ὅποιον

Plural.

N. οἱ ὅποιοι	αἱ ὁποῖαι	τὰ ὅποια
G. τῶν ὁποίων	τῶν ὁποίων	τῶν ὁποίων
D. εἰς τοὺς ὁποίους	εἰς τὰς ὁποίας	εἰς τὰ ὅποια
A. τοὺς ὁποίους	τὰς ὁποίας	τὰ ὅποια

and ὅ, ἡ, ὅ and ὅστις, ἡτις, ὅτι, are declined thus:

Masc.

	Sing.		Plur.
Nom.	ὅς — ὅστις	οἱ — οἵτινες	
Gen.	οὗ — οὗτινος	ῶν — ὧντινων	
Dat.	ᾧ — ᾧτινι	οἷς — οἷστίσι	
Accus.	ὃν — ὃντινα	οὓς — οὓστινας.	

Fem.

Nom.	ἡ — ἡτις	αἱ — αἵτινες
Gen.	ῆς — ῆστινος	ῶν — ὧντινων
Dat.	ᾗ — ᾗτινι	αἷς — αἷστίσι
Accus.	ἣν — ἣντινα	αῖς — αῖστινας.

Neut.

Nom.	ὅ — ὅτι	ᾧ — ᾧτινα
Gen.	οὗ — οὗτινος	ῶν — ὧντινων
Dat.	ᾧ — ᾧτινι	οἷς — οἷστίσι
Accus.	ὅ — ὅτι	ᾧ — ᾧτινα

The Hellenic ὅσπερ, ἡπερ, ὅπερ is also sometimes used in the higher style, it is declined like ὅς, ἡ, ὅ.

The people almost always use the Particle ποῦ or ὁποῦ for all cases of the relative Pronoun, as: ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ποῦ εἶδα, the man, whom I saw; τὰ παῖδιά, ποῦ τρέχουν, the children, who walk.

Exercises.

Τὸ βιβλίον, ὅπερ ἀναγινώσκεις, εἶνε ἡ γραμματικὴ, τὴν ὁποίαν σὲ ἐδωκα. Ὁ κύριος, ὅστις ἀνεχώρησεν, εἶνε

ὁ ἰατρός, μὲ τον ὁποῖον χθὲς ὠμίλησα. Ἡ κυρία, ἥτις
ἐχόρευεν, εἶνε ἐκείνη, τῆς ὁποίας τὴν κόρην ἐνυμφεύθη ὁ
ἐξάδελφός σου. Ποῖος ἔρχεται; τίς σὲ τὸ εἶπε; Τί βιβλία
ἔχεις; Τίνος εἶνε αὐτὸ τὸ φόρεμα; Τίνος ὠμίλησες; Μὲ
ποῖον ἐπῆγες περίπατον; Πόσοι ἄνθρωποι ἐφονεύθησαν;
Πόσον εἶνε τὸ ταξίδιον μέχρι Λονδίνου;

ἀναγινώσκεις, thou art read-
ing.

ἔδωκά, I have given.

ὁ κύριος, the gentleman.

ἀνεχώρησε, gone away.

ὁ ἰατρός, the physician.

μέ, with.

χθὲς, yesterday.

ὠμίλησα, I spoke.

ἡ κυρία, the lady.

ἐχόρευε, dancing.

ἐνυμφεύθη, married.

ὁ ἐξάδελφος, the cousin.

ἔρχεται, coming.

εἶπε, said.

ἔχεις, hast thou?

ὠμίλησες, hast thou spoken?

ἐπῆγες περίπατον, hast thou
taken a walk?

ἐφονεύθησαν, were killed.

τὸ ταξίδιον, the journey.

μέχρι, to.

What kind of a man is he? He is a teacher, whose
name we do not know. The lady who takes a walk, and the
girl who is sitting down, are sisters. Whom hast thou met?
The lady whom I accompanied, is the aunt of the young
lady whom thou sawest. What kind of dresses have we?
That which you do not believe, is news, which I heard
yesterday. To whom does this house belong? To that
tall banker who saluted us. How large is his fortune?
the teacher, ὁ διδάσκαλος. the young lady, ἡ δεσποινίς.
the name, τὸ ὄνομα. thou sawest, εἶδες.
we do not know, δὲν . . γνω- have we, ἔχομεν.
ρίζομεν. you do not believe, δὲν πι-
takes a walk, περιπατεῖ. στεύετε.
is sitting down, κάθεται. news, εἶδησις.
the sister, ἡ ἀδελφή. heard, ἔμαθον.
hast thou met, ἀπήντησες belongs, ἀνήκει.
, (with Accus.). the banker, ὁ τραπεζίτης.
I accompanied, ἐσυνώδευον. saluted, ἐχαιρέτισε.
the aunt, ἡ θεία. the fortune, ἡ περιουσία.

Indefinite Pronouns.

Τίς, τί (one, any one, some one); it also replaces the indefinite article. This Pronoun is thus declined:

	Sing.	Masc. and Fem.	Plur.
Nom.	<i>τίς</i>		<i>τινές</i>
Gen.	<i>τινός</i>		<i>τινῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τινί</i>		<i>τισί</i>
Accus.	<i>τι</i>		<i>τινάς.</i>
		Neut.	
Nom.	<i>τίνα</i>		<i>τινά</i>
Gen.	<i>τινός</i>		<i>τινῶν</i>
Dat.	<i>τινί</i>		<i>τισί.</i>
Accus.	<i>τί</i>		<i>τινά.</i>

Εἷς, μία, ἓν (vl. *ἕνας, μία, ἕνα*), one, a, a one, in reality a numeral, is also only used in the spoken language.

Κανείς, καμμία, κανέν, is declined after *εἷς, μία, ἓν* only used in conversation and means „somebody, as well as nobody“, as: *εἶδες κανένα*, didst thou see somebody? *ποῖος κτυπᾷ; κανείς*, who knocks? nobody. The last is replaced in the higher style by:

Οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν which also follows the declension of *εἷς, μία, ἓν*.

Κάποιος, κάποια, κάποιον (any one) belongs to the spoken language.

Μερικοί, μερικά, μερικά (some, a pair).

Ἀμφότεροι, αἱ, α (commonly: *καὶ οἱ δύο, καὶ αἱ δύο, καὶ τὰ δύο*), both.

Ἐκάτερος, αἱ, ον (each one) is only used in writing.

Καθεὶς, καθεμία, καθέν (vl. *καθένας, καθεμία, καθένα*, and *κάθε* not decl.), every one.

Ἐκαστος, η, ον, every one, every body.

Ἄλλος, η, ο, other, others.

Ὅλος, η, ον (and in the higher style the Hellenic *πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν*), all entire.

Μόνος, η, ον, alone, self. United with the personal pronoun, placed after the Nominative and before the Genitive, its meaning is „self“, as *ἐγὼ μόνος*, I myself, *μόνη της*, she herself.

Ὁ ἴδιος, ἡ ἰδία, τὸ ἴδιον (the same), after the person. pronoun; it also means "self" like μόνος; as: ἐμὲ τὸν ἴδιον.

Ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι (who, what); ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι καὶ ἂν (vl. ὁποῖος, ὁποία, ὁποῖον καὶ ἂν), (whoever, whosoever).

Τόσος, τόση, τόσον, so much, so great, etc.

Ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον, is used when following a comparison expressed by τόσος, η, ον as: τόσοι ἄνθρωποι, ὅσαι οἰκίαι, as many men as houses. But if ὅλοι, αι, α is placed in the antecedent, the ὅσος which forms the conclusion must be looked upon as a relative pronoun as: ὅλοι, ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐκεῖ, all those, who were there. In such cases ὅλος may even be omitted as: ὅσοι τὸν εἶδαν, all who have seen him.

Κάμποσος, κάμπόση, κάμποσον (many, some, a good many, several) as: ἦτον κάμποσος κόσμος, there were a good many people; δὸς μὲ κάμποσα βιβλία, give me some books.

Τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο (vl. τέτοιος, τετοία, τέτοιο), declined like the demonstr. Pron. οἷτος (such, such a one).

Ὁ, ἡ, τὸ δεῖνα (this one and that one) generally not declined, but used in the Nom. Sing. Masc. ὁ δεῖνας, and in the Gen. Sing. of all 3 persons: τοῦ, τῆς δεῖνος.

Ὁ τάδε (and τάδες), ἡ τάδε, τὸ τάδε, has the same meaning as ὁ δεῖνας, and is not declined. The people sometimes use both in the same sentence as: ὁ δεῖνας καὶ ὁ τάδες.

Κάτι τι, κάτι, something.

Τίποτε (vl. τίποτα, τίποτες), anything, something, nothing, as: θέλεις τίποτε; do you want anything? τί θέλεις; τίποτε, what does thou want? nothing.

Exercises.

Ὅ,τι θέλει ἕκαστος, τὸ θέλουν ὅλοι. Τοιαῦτα φρονήματα ἔχουν ἀμφότεροι. Ὁ δεῖνα ἄνθρωπος μὲ εἶπε κάτι τι. Μερικοὶ καταφρονοῦν τὰ πλούτη, οὐδεὶς ὅμως τὴν δόξαν. Ὅστις καὶ ἂν ᾔνε, καλῶς ἤλθεν. Ἄν ἔλθῃ κανεὶς, εἰπέ τον νὰ ἐμβῇ. Γυνή τις μὲ ἀπήντησε. Στρατιῶται τινες ἐφρονεύθησαν.

θέλει, will, wishes.

θέλουν, wish.

φρονήματα, opinions.

ἔχουν, entertain.

εἶπε, told (me).

καταφρονοῦν, despise.

τὰ πλούτη, the riches.

ἡ δόξα, the honour, glory.

καλῶς ἤλθεν, he is welcome.

ἂν ἔλθῃ, if . . should come.

εἰπέ τον νὰ ἐμβῇ, let him in.

ἀπήντησε, met.

ὁ στρατιώτης, the soldier.

All the girls who were there, danced very prettily. Such a book may be recommended to any one. Some books are new, and others are old. Have you said anything? However many there may be, yet they are not enough. Somebody asked after him. I shall go myself. Every one must do his best.

there, ἐκεῖ.

danced, ἐχόρευον.

very prettily, ὡραιότατα.

may be recommended, εἴνε εἰς

.. (with the Accus.) ἀξιο-
σύστατον.

new, νέα.

old, παλαιά.

have you said, εἴπατε.

However many . . enough, ἐν-

τούτοις δὲν ἀρκοῦν.

asked after him, τὸν ἐζήτησε.

I shall go, θὰ ὑπάγω.

must, ὀφείλει.

do his best, καὶ κάμῃ τὸ κατὰ

δύναμιν.

* A Key to the Exercises in this Grammar has been published and can be obtained of Messrs. Franz Thimm & Co., Foreign Publishers, 24, Brook Street, London, W., price 1s. 6d.

SECOND COURSE.

1.

The Verb.

The Modern Greek Verbs are either Paroxytona, when they have the accent on the last syllable but one of their Present (λύω) or Contracta when they contract this syllable with the termination, and receive the circumflex on this termination (τιμάω -ῶ).

The Infinitive is only used in writing, in common conversation it is expressed by the participles *νέ* and *ὅτι*.

The Modern Greek Verbs are conjugated without the Personal Pronouns, which are only added when an emphasis is to be laid upon them, or when two or more persons are to be distinguished as: *ἐγὼ θὰ τὸ κάμω*, I shall do it (c'est moi qui le ferai); *αὐτὸς θέλει*, *σὺ ὅμως δὲν θέλεις*, he will, but thou wilt not.

2.

Conjugation of the Verbs.

λύω (I solve).

I. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

	Sing.	Plur.
λύω		λύομεν (vl. λύουμε[ν])
λύεις		λύετε
λύει		λύουσι (commonly λύουν, vl. λύουνε)

Imperfect.

Sing.
ἔλουν (vl. ἔλυα)
ἔλεις
ἔλυε

Plur.
ἐλύομεν (vl. -αμεν)
ἐλύετε (vl. -ατε)
ἔλουν (vl. -αν)

First Future.

θὰ λύω
θὰ λύῃς
θὰ λύῃ

θὰ λύωμεν (vl. -με)
θὰ λύετε
θὰ λύωσι (com. -ουν)

or

θέλω λύει
θέλεις λύει
θέλει λύει

θέλομεν λύει
θέλετε λύει
θέλουσι (-ουν) λύει

Second Future.

θὰ λύσω
θὰ λύῃς
θὰ λύσῃ

θὰ λύσωμεν (vl. -με)
θὰ λύσητε
θὰ λύσωσι (com. -ουν)

or

θέλω λύσει
θέλεις λύσει
θέλει λύσει

θέλομεν λύσει
θέλετε λύσει
θέλουσι (com. -ουν) λύσει

Aorist.

ἔλυσα
ἔλυσες
ἔλυσε

ἐλύσαμεν
ἐλύσατε (-ετε)
ἔλυσαν

Perfect.

ἔχω λύσει
ἔχεις λύσει
ἔχει λύσει

ἔχομεν λύσει
ἔχετε λύσει
ἔχουσι (-ουν) λύσει

Pluperfect.

εἶχον (α) λύσει
εἶχες λύσει
εἶχε λύσει

εἶχομεν (vl. -αμεν, -αμε) λύσει
εἶχετε (vl. -ατε) λύσει
εἶχον (vl. -αν) λύσει

Conditional.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἔλουν (vl. -α)
θὰ ἔλυσες
θὰ ἔλυε

θὰ ἐλύομεν (vl. -αμεν, -αμε)
θὰ ἐλύετε (vl. -ατε)
θὰ ἔλουν (vl. -αν)

Sing.

Plur.

or

ἤθελον λύει
ἤθελες λύει
ἤθελε λύει

ἠθέλομεν λύει
ἠθέλετε λύει
ἠθέλον λύει

and Aorist.

ἤθελον λύσει
ἠθέλες λύσει
ἠθελε λύσει

ἠθέλομεν λύσει
ἠθέλετε λύσει
ἠθέλον λύσει

Pluperfect.

θὰ εἶχον λύσει
θὰ εἶχες λύσει
θὰ εἶχε λύσει

θὰ εἶχομεν λύσει
θὰ εἶχετε λύσει
θὰ εἶχον λύσει

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

νὰ λύω
νὰ λύης
νὰ λύῃ

νὰ λύωμεν (vl. -οῦμεν, οὐμε)
νὰ λύητε (com. -ετε)
νὰ λύωσι (com. -ουν)

Aorist.

νὰ λύσω
νὰ λύσῃς
νὰ λύσῃ

νὰ λύσωμεν (vl. -οῦμεν, οὐμε)
νὰ λύσῃτε (com. -ετε)
νὰ λύσωσι (com. -ουν)

Imperative Mood.

Present.

λύε
ἔς λύῃ

λύετε
ἔς λύωσι (com. -ουν)

Aorist.

λύσε (higher style λύσον)
ἔς λύσῃ

λύσατε (com. λύσετε vl. λύστε)
ἔς λύσωσι (com. -ουν)

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

λύειν (com. for the compound tenses λύει)

Future.

λύσειν (com. for the compound tenses λύσει)

Participle.

Present.

Sing.		Plur.
M. λύων	λύοντος	vl. λύωντας, not decl.
F. λύουσα	λυούσης	
N. λύον	λύοντος	

Future (high style).

M. λύσων	λύσοντος
F. λύσουσα	λυσούσης
N. λύσον	λύσοντος

Aorist (high style).

M. λύσας	λύσαντος
F. λύσασα	λυσάσης
N. λύσαν	λύσαντος

II. *Passive Voice.*

Indicative Mood.

Present.

λύομαι	λύομεθα (vl. λυόμαστε)
λύεσθαι	λύεσθε (vl. λύεστε)
λύεται	λύονται (vl. λύνονται)

Imperfect.

ἐλυόμην (vl. ἐλύουμουν)	ἐλυόμεθα (vl. ἐλνούμασθε)
ἐλύεσο (vl. ἐλύουσουν)	ἐλύεσθε (vl. ἐλνούσασθε and ἐλύουσθαι)
ἐλύετο (vl. ἐλύουνταν)	ἐλύοντο (vl. ἐλύουνταν)

First Future.

θὰ λύωμαι	θὰ λυώμεθα (vl. λυώμαστε)
θὰ λύεσθαι	θὰ λύεσθε (vl. λύεστε)
θὰ λύεται	θὰ λύνονται (vl. λύνονται)

or

θέλω λύεσθαι	θέλομεν λύεσθαι
θέλεις λύεσθαι	θέλετε λύεσθαι
θέλει λύεσθαι	θέλουν λύεσθαι

Second Future.

θὰ λυθῶ	θὰ λυθῶμεν (vl. -οὔμε)
θὰ λυθῇς	θὰ λυθῇτε
θὰ λυθῇ	θὰ λυθῶσι (com. -οῦν)

Sing.

Plur.

or

θέλω λυθῇ
θέλεις λυθῇ
θέλει λυθῇ

θέλομεν λυθῇ
θέλετε λυθῇ
θέλουσι (οὖν) λυθῇ

Aorist.

ἐλύθην (vl. [ἐ]λύθηκα)
ἐλύθης (vl. [ἐ]λύθηκες)
ἐλύθη (vl. [ἐ]λύθηκε)

ἐλύθημεν (vl. [ἐ]λυθήκαμεν)
ἐλύθητε (vl. [ἐ]λυθήκατε, -ετε)
ἐλύθησαν (vl. [ἐ]λύθησαν)

Perfect.

ἔχω λυθῇ
ἔχεις λυθῇ
ἔχει λυθῇ

ἔχομεν λυθῇ
ἔχετε λυθῇ
ἔχουσι (-οὖν) λυθῇ

Pluperfect.

εἶχον λυθῇ
εἶχες λυθῇ
εἶχε λυθῇ

εἶχομεν λυθῇ
εἶχετε λυθῇ
εἶχον λυθῇ

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἐλυόμην, etc. like the Imperfect of the Indicative.

or

ἤθελον λύεσθαι
ἤθελες λύεσθαι
ἤθελε λύεσθαι

ἤθέλομεν λύεσθαι
ἤθέλετε λύεσθαι
ἤθελον λύεσθαι

Aorist.

ἤθελον λυθῇ
ἤθελες λυθῇ
ἤθελε λυθῇ

ἤθέλομεν λυθῇ
ἤθέλετε λυθῇ
ἤθελον λυθῇ

Pluperfect.

θὰ εἶχον λυθῇ
θὰ εἶχες λυθῇ
θὰ εἶχε λυθῇ

θὰ εἶχομεν λυθῇ
θὰ εἶχετε λυθῇ
θὰ εἶχον λυθῇ

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

νὰ λύωμαι
νὰ λύῃσαι (com. -εσαι)
νὰ λύῃται (com. -εται)

νὰ λυώμεθα (vl. -οῦμασθε)
νὰ λύῃσθε (com. -εσθε)
νὰ λύωνται (vl. -οῦνται)

Aorist.

Sing.	Plur.
νὰ λυθῶ	νὰ λυθῶμεν (vl. -οὔμεν, οὔμε)
νὰ λυθῇς	νὰ λυθῇτε
νὰ λυθῇ	νὰ λυθῶσι (vl. -οῦν)

Imperative Mood.

Present.

λύου	λύεσθε
ἄς λύηται (com. -εται)	ἄς λύωνται

** Aorist.*

λύσου (high style λύθητι)	λυθῇτε
ἄς λυθῇ (high style λυθήτω)	ἄς λυθῶσι (com. -οῦν, high style λυθήτωσαν)

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

λύεσθαι

Aorist.

λυθῆναι (com. λυθῇ, for the compound tenses)

Participle.

Present.

M. λύμενος	λυόμενου
F. λυομένη	λυομένης
N. λυόμενον	λυόμενου

Future (high style).

M. λυθησόμενος	λυθησομένου
F. λυθησομένη	λυθησομένης
N. λυθησόμενον	λυθησομένου

Aorist.

M. λυθείς	λυθέντος
F. λυθείσα	λυθείσης
N. λυθέν	λυθέντος

Perfect.

M. λελυμένος (vl. λυμένος)	λελυμένου
F. λελυμένη (vl. λυμένη)	λελυμένης
N. λελυμένον (vl. λυμένον)	λελυμένου

3.

Contracted Verbs.

There are three classes of these verbs consequent upon the radical vowels α , ϵ or \omicron . Every one of these vowels is contracted with the termination into ω , so that there are three classes, namely those in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ — $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ and $\acute{\omicron}\omega$ - $\tilde{\omega}$ (this last one belongs to the higher style).

The Verb $\tauιμάω$, - $\tilde{\omega}$ — I honour.

I. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
$\tauιμάω$ - $\tilde{\omega}$	$\tauιμάομεν$ - $\tilde{\omega}\muεν$ (vl. - $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\muε$)
$\tauιμάεις$ - $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tilde{\varsigma}$	$\tauιμάετε$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\epsilon}$
$\tauιμάει$ - $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}$	$\tauιμάωσι$ - $\tilde{\omega}\sigmaι$ (vl. $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$)

Imperfect.

$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμαον$ - $\omega\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμάομεν$ - $\tilde{\omega}\muεν$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμαες$ - $\alpha\varsigma$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμάετε$ - $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\epsilon}$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμαε$ - α	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμαον$ - $\omega\nu$

Vulgar form of the Imperfect.

$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμοῦσα$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμούσαμεν$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμοῦσες$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμούσατε$
$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμοῦσε$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tauιμοῦσαν$

First Future.

$\theta\acute{\alpha}\tauιμ\tilde{\omega}$ etc.

as the Present.

or

$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$

$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambdaεις$ etc. $\tauιμ\tilde{\alpha}$

Second Future.

$\theta\acute{\alpha}\tauιμ\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$

$\theta\acute{\alpha}\tauιμ\acute{\eta}\sigma\eta\varsigma$ etc.

as $\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$ etc.

or

$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omega$

$\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambdaεις$ etc. $\tauιμ\acute{\eta}\sigmaει$

Aorist.

ἐτίμησα
ἐτίμησες etc.

as ἔλυσα etc.

Perfect.

ἔχω
ἔχεις etc. τιμήσει

Pluperfect.

εἶχον
εἶχες etc. τιμήσει

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θα ἐτίμων
θα ἐτίμωσ etc.

as the Indicative Imperfect.
or

ἤθελον
ἤθελες etc. τιμῶ

Aorist and Future.

ἤθελον
ἤθελες etc. τιμήσει

Pluperfect.

θα εἶχον
θα εἶχες etc. τιμήσει

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

νὰ τιμάω-ῶ

νὰ τιμάωμεν-ῶμεν (vl. -οὔμε
[ν])

νὰ τιμάης-ᾷς
νὰ τιμάη-ῇ

νὰ τιμάητε-ᾷτε
νὰ τιμάωσι-ῶσι (com. οὖν)

Aorist.

νὰ τιμήσω
νὰ τιμήσῃς etc.

as νὰ λύσω etc.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

τιμαε-α
ᾷς τιμάη-ῇ

τιμάετε-ᾷτε
ᾷς τιμάωσι-ῶσι (com. -οὖν)

Aorist.

Sing.	Plur.
τίμησε (high. st. -ησον)	τιμήσατε (com.-ήσετε, vl. -ήστε)
ἄς τιμήσῃ	ἄς τιμήσωσι (com. ουν)

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

τιμάειν-ᾶν (com. for the compound tenses τιμᾶν)

Future.

τιμήσειν (com. for the compound tenses τιμήσει)

Participle.

Present.

M. τιμῶν, -ῶντος }
F. τιμῶσα, -ώσης } vl. τιμῶντας, not declined.
N. τιμῶν, -ῶντος }

Future.

τιμήσων etc.

Aorist.

τιμήσας etc.

II. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
τιμάομαι-ῶμαι	τιμαόμεθα-ώμεθα
τιμάσαι-ᾶσαι	τιμάεσθε-ᾶσθε
τιμάεται-ᾶται	τιμάονται-ῶνται

Vulgar Present.

τιμοῦμαι (έμαι)	τιμοῦμασθε
τιμιέσαι	τιμιέσθε (-στε)
τιμιέται	τιμοῦνται

Imperfect.

ἐτιμαόμην-ώμην	ἐτιμαόμεθα-ώμεθα
ἐτιμάεσο-ᾶσο	ἐτιμάεσθε-ᾶσθε
ἐτιμάετο-ᾶτο	ἐτιμάοντο-ῶντο

Vulgar Imperfect

Sing.	Plur.
[ἐ]τιμιούμουν	[ἐ]τιμιούμαστε
[ἐ]τιμιούσουν	[ἐ]τιμιέστε (-οῦσθε)
[ἐ]τιμιοῦνταν	[ἐ]τιμιοῦνταν

First Future.

θὰ τιμῶμαι (vl. θὰ τιμιοῦμαι), etc. as the Present
or

θέλω
θέλεις etc. τιμᾶσθαι

Second Future.

θὰ τιμηθῶ
θὰ τιμηθῆς etc. as θὰ λυθῶ, etc.
or

θέλω
θέλεις etc. τιμηθῆ

Aorist.

ἐτιμήθην
ἐτιμήθης etc. as ἐλύθην, etc.

Perfect.

ἔχω
ἔχεις etc. τιμηθῆ

Pluperfect

εἶχον
εἶχες etc. τιμηθῆ.

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἐτιμῶμην
θὰ ἐτιμᾶσο, etc. as the Indicative Imperfect
or

ἦθελον
ἦθελες, etc. τιμᾶσθαι

Future and Aorist.

ἦθελον
ἦθελες, etc. τιμηθῆ

Pluperfect.

θὰ εἶχον
θὰ εἶχες, etc. τιμηθῆ

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
νὰ τιμῶμαι-ῶμαι	νὰ τιμαῶμεθα-ώμεθα
νὰ τιμάησαι-ᾶσαι	νὰ τιμάησθε-ᾶσθε
νὰ τιμάηται-ᾶται	νὰ τιμάωνται-ῶνται

Vulgar Present.

νὰ τιμοῦμαι
νὰ τιμέσαι as the Indicative

Aorist.

νὰ τιμηθῶ
νὰ τιμηθῇς, etc. as νὰ λυθῶ.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

τιμοῦ (vl. τιμοῦ)	τιμᾶσθε (vl. -ιέσθε)
ᾶς τιμᾶται (vl. -ιέται)	ᾶς τιμῶνται (vl. -ιοῦνται)

Aorist.

τιμήσου (high st. τιμήθητι)	τιμηθῆτε
ᾶς τιμηθῇ	ᾶς τιμηθῶσι (com. -οῦν).

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

τιμάεσθαι-ᾶσθαι

Aorist.

τιμηθῆναι (com. for the compound tenses τιμηθῇ).

Participle.

Present.

τιμώμενος	τιμωμένου
τιμωμένη	τιμωμένης
τιμώμενον	τιμωμένον

Aorist.

τιμηθεὶς	τιμηθέντος
τιμηθεῖσα	τιμηθείσης
τιμηθέν	τιμηθέντος

Perfect.

τετιμημένος (com. τιμημένος), etc.

4.

The Verb ζητέω-ῶ (I seek)

I. Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
ζητέω-ῶ	ζητούμεν-οὔμεν
ζητέεις-εῖς	ζητέετε-εἴτε
ζητέει-εἶ	ζητέουσι-οὔσι (com. -οὔν)

Imperfect.

ἐζήτεον-ουν	ἐζητούμεν-οὔμεν
ἐζήτεες-εις	ἐζητέετε-εἴτε
ἐζήτεε-ει	ἐζήτεον-ουν

Vulgar Imperfect.

ἐζητοῦσα
ἐζητοῦσες like ἐτιμοῦσα

First Future.

θὰ ζητέω-ῶ	θὰ ζητούμεν-ῶμεν (com. -οὔμεν)
θὰ ζητέης-ῆς	θὰ ζητέητε-ῆτε
θὰ ζητέῃ-ῃ	θὰ ζητέωσι-ῶσι (com. -οὔν)

or

θέλω
θέλεις, etc. ζητεῖ

Second Future.

θὰ ζητήσω
θὰ ζητήσης, etc. as θὰ λύσω
or

θέλω
θέλεις, etc. ζητήσει

Aorist.

ἐζήτησα
ἐζήτησες, etc. as ἔλυσα

Perfect.

ἔχω
ἔχεις, etc. ζητήσκει

Pluperfect.

εἶχον
εἶχες, etc. ζητήσκει

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

Θὰ ἐζήτουν

Θὰ ἐζήτηῖς, etc. as ἐζήτουν

or

ἤθελον

ἤθελες, etc. ζητεῖ

Future and Aorist.

ἤθελον

ἤθελες, etc. ζητήσει

Pluperfect.

Θὰ εἶχον

Θὰ εἶχες, etc. ζητήσῃ.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.

νὰ ζητέω-ῶ

Plur.

νὰ ζητέωμεν-ῶμεν (com. -οὔμεν)

νὰ ζητέης-ῃς

νὰ ζητέητε-ῇτε

νὰ ζητέῃ-ῃ

νὰ ζητέωσι-ῶσι (com. -οὔν)

Aorist.

νὰ ζητήσω

νὰ ζητήσῃς, etc. as νὰ λύσω.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ζήτεε-ει (vl. ζήτα)

ζητέετε-εῖτε

ὡς ζητέῃ-ῃ

ὡς ζητέωσι-ῶσι (com. -οὔν)

Aorist.

ζήτησε (high style ζήτησον), etc. as λύσε.

Infinitive Mood.

Present.

ζητέειν-εῖν (com. for the compound tenses ζητεῖ)

Future.

ζητήσῃν (com. ζητήσει).

Participle.

Present.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ζητῶν, οὖντος} \\ \text{ζητοῦσα, -ούσης} \\ \text{ζητοῦν, -οῦντος} \end{array} \right\} \text{vl. ζητῶντας, indeclinable.}$

Future.

ζητήσων, etc. as τιμήσων

Aorist.

ζητήσας, etc. as τιμήσας.

II. Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
ζητέομαι-οὔμαι	ζητέομεθα-οόμεθα
ζητέσθαι-εἶσθαι	ζητέσθε-εἴσθε
ζητέται-εἴται	ζητέονται-οὔνται

Vulgar Present.

ζητιοῦμαι (-ιέμαι), etc. as τιμιούμαι

Imperfect.

ἐζητέομην-οὔμην	ἐζητέομεθα-οόμεθα
ἐζητέεσο-εἶσο	ἐζητέεσθε-εἴσθε
ἐζητέετο-εἵτο	ἐζητέοντο-οὔντο

Vulgar Imperfect.

ἐζητ[ι]οῦμουν, etc. as ἐτιμιούμουν

First Future.

θὰ ζητῶμαι (-ῆσαι, -ῆται, -ώμεθα, -ῆσθε, -ῶνται)
or

θέλω

θέλεις, etc. ζητεῖσθαι

Second Future.

θὰ ζητηθῶ

θὰ ζητηθῆς, etc. after θὰ τιμηθῶ
or

θέλω

θέλεις, etc. ζητηθῇ

Aorist.

ἐζητήθην
ἐζητήθης, etc. after ἐλύθην

Perfect.

ἔχω
ἔχεις, etc. ζητηθῇ

Pluperfect.

εἶχον
εἶχες, etc. ζητηθῇ.

Conditional Mood.

Present and Imperfect.

θὰ ἐζητούμην, etc. like the Indicative Imperfect
or

ἦθελον
ἦθελες ζητεῖσθαι

Future and Aorist.

ἦθελον *
ἦθελες ζητηθῇ, etc. after ἦθελον λυθῇ

Pluperfect

θὰ εἶχον
θὰ εἶχες, etc. ζητηθῇ.

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
νὰ ζητέωμαι-ῶμαι	νὰ ζητεώμεθα-ώμεθα
νὰ ζητέησαι-ῇσαι	νὰ ζητέσθε-ῇσθε
νὰ ζητέηται-ῇται	νὰ ζητέωνται-ῶνται

Vulgar Present.

νὰ ζητ[ι]οῦμαι (-ιέμαι), etc. as in the Indicative
Aorist.

νὰ ζητηθῶ
νὰ ζητηθῇς, etc. as νὰ λυθῶ.

Imperative Mood.

Present.

ζητεύου-οῦ	ζητέσθε-εἴσθε
ᾶς ζητέηται-ῇται	ᾶς ζητέωνται-ῶνται (-οῦνται)

	<i>Aorist.</i>	
Sing.		Plur.
ζητήσου	ζητηθῇτε	
ὧς ζητηθῇ	ὧς ζητηθῶσι (-οῦν).	

Infinitive Mood.

	<i>Present.</i>	
ζητέσθαι-εἶσθαι		
	<i>Aorist.</i>	
ζητηθῆναι (com. for the compound tenses ζητηθῇ).		

Participle.

	<i>Present.</i>	
ζητούμενος, -ένου		
ζητουμένη, -ένης		
ζητούμενον, ένου		
	<i>Aorist.</i>	
ὁ ζητηθείς, etc. as ὁ λυθείς etc.		
	<i>Perfect.</i>	
ἐζητημένος, etc. (vl. ζητημένος)		

The Verb χρυσόω -ῶ (I gild).

The contracted tenses of this conjugation in ὀω -ῶ all belong to the higher style, and are rarely used in literary composition; those verbs in ὀω -ῶ, which have been retained in Modern Grek have been changed into paroxytona in ὄνω, and are conjugated in the regular manner. It is therefore better to pass over this purely Hellenic conjugation, which will be found in the Classical grammars.

5.

Observations on the Tenses and their formation.

1. *Simple Tenses.*

Present. It is the same in the Indicative and Con-junctive mood with this difference, that the latter changes the terminations ει, ο, ου and ε into η, ω and η.

Imperfect. The Indicative Imperfect is formed by changing the *ω* of the Present in *ον*, and for the Passive *αι* into *ην* and by prefixing the augment *ε* if the verb begins with a consonant. This augment is dropped when the verb begins with a vowel, but its influence is visible by the change of the vowels:

α, ε, ο, αυ, αι, οι into *η, η* or *ει, ω, ην, η, ω*.

If the verb be composed with a preposition, the augment is placed between, and the final vowel of the preposition if there be one is dropped or it is contracted with the augment in a diphthong as:

παρ-εβάλλω — παρ-έβαλλον,

προχωρῶ — προ-εχώρουν, προῦχώρουν.

In the spoken language only the two-syllabic verbs receive the augment. Those beginning with a vowel remain unchanged.

First Future is both in the Active and Passive voice the Present with the particle *θή* (vl. *θενά*) before it. It expresses a future continued action.

Second Future is formed by retaining the particle *θή* at the beginning and adding to the termination *σω*, which however is changed into *ξω* in the verbs ending in *γω, πω, χω* and *ζω*, those ending in *πω, βω, φω* and *πτω* change into *ψω*.

The irregular verbs ending in *λω, μω, νω* and *ρω*, sometimes retain their radical consonant in the Future, as: *στέλλω, θή στείλω*, others drop it (*πίνω, θή πίνω*), others again supply it by *σ* (*χύνω, θή χύσω*). The contracted verbs generally change the *έω* and *έω* of the Present into *ήσω* in the Future, as: *τιμέω — τιμήσω, ζητέω — ζητήσω*.

Those Modern Greek verbs in *όνω* which are derived from the Hellenic verbs in *όω*, form their Future in *ώσω* (*χρυσόνω, χρυσώσω*).

The Future of the Passive voice is formed from the Active, either in *σθῶ* (*γυρίσω, γυρισθῶ*) or *θῶ* (*χύσω, χυθῶ*), the Active ending in *ψω* and *ξω* form the Passive generally on *φθῶ* and *χθῶ*.

The Aorist is formed from the Future, as the Imperfect is formed from the Present, and ends for the Active voice in *α*, for the Passive in *ην*. It expresses the past and is generally used in conversation instead of the Perfect.

All persons of the Imperfect and aorist of the Indicative

mood ending in ε receive for euphony's sake an ν, if the next word begins with a vowel.

2. Compound Tenses.

Besides the simple form the two Futures are formed by the Present of the Verb *θέλω*, as:

1. F. *θέλω γράφει*, *θέλω γράφεσθαι* (= *θὰ γράφω*, *θὰ γράφωμαι*), 2. F. *θέλω γράψει*, *θέλω γραφθῇ* (= *θὰ γράψω*, *θὰ γραφθῶ*).

The Present and Imperfect of the Verb *ἔχω*, combined with the Inf. Future for the Active Voice, and the Inf. Aorist for the Passive Voice, form the Perfect and Imperfect. The Present and Imperfect of the Conditional are formed by the Imperfect of the Verb *θέλω* and the Inf. Present; or still more simply by the Ind. Imperfect and the Particle *θὰ* (*ἢ θελον γράφει*, *θὰ ἔγραφον*). The Condit. Aorist (and Future) are formed by the Ind. Imperf. of the Verb *θέλω*, and the Inf. Future or Aorist (for the Passive Voice) as: *ἢ θελον γράψει*, *ἢ θελον γραφθῇ*.

The Pluperfect is the Pluperf. of the Indicative, with the Particle *θὰ*.

Exercises.

Ἐμπορεῖς νὰ περιπατήσης; Ἐρχεσαι μαζί μου; Σήμερον ἔγραψα τρεῖς ἐπιστολάς. Ὁ ἀδελφός σου δὲν ἠθέλε νὰ χορεύσῃ. Τὸ σκότος ἀρχίζει νὰ διαλύεται καὶ ὁ ἥλιος θὰ λάμπῃ ἐντὸς ὀλίγου. Ὡμίλουν ὅλοι συγχρόνως, καὶ ἐκτύπουν τὰς ῥάβδους των εἰς τὰς τραπέζας. Ποσάκις τοῦ μηνὸς λούεσαι; Ἐγὼ ἐλούσθην πρὸ μιᾶς ἐβδομάδος. Ἄν δὲν ἀνταλλάξωμεν ἐνδύματα, θὰ μᾶς γνωρίσουν. Μοῦ ἐδιηγεῖτο τόσον ἀλλόκοτα πράγματα, ὥστε ἐγέλασα ἐξ ὅλης μου καρδίας. Ἦθελα εὐχαρίστως ὑπακούσει. Θὰ εἶχεν ἤδη τελειώσει τὴν ἐργασίαν του. Τρεῖς ἀνθρώποι ἦσαν φονευμένοι; οἱ πληγωμένοι ἦσαν πολὺ περισσότεροι. Ποῦ ἀπεβιβάσθητε; Εἰς τὸν λιμένα, ὅπου προσορμίζονται τὰ μικρὰ πλοῖα.

ἠμπορέω-ῶ (F. -έσω), I can.	γράφω, I write.
περιπατέω-ῶ, I walk (νὰ..Inf.).	ἡ ἐπιστολή, the letter.
ἔρχομαι (irreg.), I come.	θέλω (F. -ήσω), I will.
μαζί, with.	τὸ σκότος, the darkness.
σήμερον, to-day.	ἀρχίζω, I begin.

διαλύομαι, I clear up, disperse.	τὸ πράγμα, thing.
ὁ ἥλιος, the sun.	ὥστε, that.
λάμπω, I shine.	γελάω-ῶ (F. -άσω), I laugh.
ἐντὸς ὀλίγου, soon.	ἐξ ὅλης καρδίας, most heartily.
ὁμιλῶ, I speak.	ὑπακούω, I obey.
συγχρόνως, at the same time.	εὐχαρίστως, gladly.
κτυπάω-ῶ, I knock.	ἤδη, already.
ἡ ῥάβδος, the stick.	τελειόνω, I finish.
ποσάκις, how often.	ἡ ἐργασία, the work.
λούομαι, I bathe.	ἦσαν, were.
πρό, ago.	φονεύω, I kill.
ἂν δέν, if . . . not.	πληγόνω, I wound.
ἀνταλλάζω, I change.	ἀποβιβάζομαι, I disembark.
γνωρίζω, I recognize.	ὁ λιμὴν, the harbour.
διηγοῦμαι, I relate.	ὅπου, where.
τόσον, so, thus, such.	προσορμίζομαι, I land.
ἀλλόκοτος, strange.	τὸ πλοῖον, the vessel.

He threw him into the water. We believe you. They run too fast. I would extinguish the candle. I loved her much, but she did not care for me. That has been written three years ago. The labour has hardened his hands. He has invited me to dinner. Where hast thou placed my hat? He will save me. Fear nothing. I hope nobody will interrupt us. Will you take care of my things for a moment? The one praised, the other blamed him. This dog does not bite. You have ruined every thing. Will you hear me? I shall ask him for something. He had promised it to me. He is honoured by all men.

to throw, ῥίπτω.	to harden, σκληρύνω.
to believe, πιστεύω (with Acc.).	to dinner, εἰς τὸ γεῦμα.
to run, τρέχω.	to invite, προσκαλέω-ῶ (F. -έσω).
too fast, πολὺ γρήγορα.	the hat, ὁ πῖλος (vl. τὸ κυπέλλον).
the candle, τὸ φῶς.	to place, θέτω.
to extinguish, σβύνω.	to hope, ἐλπίζω.
to love, ἀγαπάω-ῶ.	to interrupt, τεράττω.
to care for, συλλογίζομαι	will, εὐαρεστοῦμαι.
' (with Accus.).	for, διὰ.
the year, τὸ ἔτος.	a moment, ἡ στιγμή.
to write, γράφω.	
the hand, ἡ χεὶρ.	

the thing, τὸ πρᾶγμα.	to ruin, καταστρέφω.
to take care, φυλάττω.	to hear, ἀκούω.
to praise, ἐπαινέω-ῶ (F.-έσω).	to request, παρακαλέω-ῶ
to blame, κατηγορέω-ῶ.	(here with 2 Accus.).
the dog, ὁ σκύλος.	to promise, ὑπόσχομαι
to bite, δαγκάνω.	to be honoured, τιμῶμαι.
not, δέν (before the Verb).	

6.

Impersonal Verbs.

Πρέπει (must, French il faut), Imperfect ἔπρεπε. The 2. Future and the Aorist are borrowed from the Verb **χρειάζομαι**, I require: **θα** χρειασθῇ, ἐχρειάσθῃ. For the Aorist is also used: ἐδέησε, after the Hellenic δεῖ.
Συμβαίνει (it happens), Imperfect συνέβαινε, 2. Future **θα** συμβῇ, Aorist συνέβη. This Verb is also used in the third person of the plural and participles, as: συμβαίνουν, συνέβαινον, **θα** συμβοῦν, συνέβησαν, συμβαίνων, συμβάς, συμβεβηκώς.
Μέλει (it concerns [me, thee]), Imperfect ἔμελε, 2. Future **θα** μέλῃ.
Βρέχει (it rains), Imperfect ἔβρεχε, 2. Future **θα** βρέξῃ. Aorist ἔβρεξε.
Βροντᾷ (it thunders), Imperfect ἐβρόντα, 2. Future **θα** βροντήσῃ, Aorist ἐβρόντησε.
Ἀστράπτει (it lightens), Imperfect ἤστραπτε, 2. Future **θ'** ἀστράψῃ, Aorist, ἤστραψε.
Χιονίζει (it snows), Imperfect ἐχιόνιζε, 2. Future **θα** χιονίσῃ, Aorist ἐχιόνισε.
Ψηχαλλίζει (it drizzles), Imperfect ἐψηχάλιζε, 2. Future **θα** ψηχαλίσῃ, Aorist ἐψηχάλισε.

The Verb εἶμαι (I am).

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	Plur.
εἶμαι (higher style εἰμί).	εἵμεθα (h.s. ἐσμέν, vl. εἵμασθε)
εἶσαι	εἶσθε (h. s. ἐστέ, vl. εἵστε)
εἶνε (higher style ἐστί)	εἶνε (higher style εἰσὶ)

Imperfect.

Sing.	Plur.
ἤμην (vl. ἤμουν, ἤμουνα)	ἤμεθα (vl. ἤμαστε)
ἦσο (vl. ἦσουν, ἦσουνα)	ἦσθε (vl. ἦσαστε)
ἦτο (vl. ἦταν, ἦτανε)	ἦσαν (vl. ἦταν, ἦτανε)

First Future.

θὰ ἦμαι, etc. like the Present.

or

θέλω, θέλεις, etc. εἶσθαι.

Imperative Mood.

ἔσο (vl. ἔσου)	ἔστε
ἔστω (com. ὡς ἦνε)	ἔστωσαν (com. ὡς ἦνε).

Infinitive Mood.

εἶσθαι (higher style εἶναι).

Participle.

ὢν, ὄντος
οὔσα, οὔσης
ὄν, ὄντος.

The wanting tenses of this imperfect Verb are formed thus: Aorist ὑπῆρξα (I have been, from ὑπάρχω), or ἔγινε (from γίνομαι), 2. Future θὰ γίνω etc.

7.

Irregular and Imperfect Verbs.)*

Ἀμαρτάνω, I sin; Fut. θ' ἀμαρτήσω, Aor. ἡμάρτησα and (higher style) ἡμαρτον.

Ἀναβαίνω (vl. ἀνεβαίνω), I ascend; Fut. θ' ἀναβῶ (vl. θ' ἀνεβῶ), Aor. ἀνέβην (vl. -ηκα), Imper. Aor. ἀνάβα (higher style ἀνάβηθι, vl. ἀνέβα), ἀναβῆτε (com. ἀνεβῆτε, vl. ἀνεβᾶτε), Aor. Part. (h. st.) ἀναβάς.

Ἀναγινώσκω, I read; Futur. θ' ἀναγνώσω, Aor. ἀνέγνωσα (h. st. ἀνέγνων).

Ἀποθνήσκω, I die; Fut. θ' ἀποθάνω (vl. θὰ πεθάνω), Aor. ἀπέθανον (-α).

Ἀρέσκω (vl. ἀρέσσω), I please; Fut. θ' ἀρέσω.

Ἀυξάνω, I augment; Fut. θ' αὐξήσω, Aor. Pass. ηὐξήθη.

*) The second Future in this list is termed for shortness sake Fut. and the Perfect of the Passive Participle, P.P.P.

- Ἀφῆνω (vl. -ίνω), I let; Fut. θ' ἀφήσω, Aor. ἄφησα and ἀφῆκα, Aor. Pass. ἀφέσθην, PPP. ἀφειμένος.
- Βάζω (βάλλω, βάνω), I place, put, etc.; Fut. θὰ βάλω, Aor. Pass. (vl.) ἐβάλσθην (-ηκα).
- Βαρύνομαι (vl. βαρειοῦμαι and βαρειέμαι), I am bored; Fut. (vl.) θὰ βαρεθῶ, PPP. βεβαρημένος (vl. βαρεμένος).
- Βλαστάνω, I sprout; Fut. θὰ βλαστήσω.
- Βλέπω, I see; Fut. θὰ ἴδω (vl. θὰ ἰδῶ), Aor. εἶδον (-α), Imp. Aor. ἰδέ.
- Βόσκω, I feed; Fut. θὰ βοσκήσω.
- Βρέχω, I moisten; Fut. Pass. θὰ βραχῶ.
- Βυζάνω, I suck; Fut. θὰ βυζάσω (vl. -άξω), PPP. (vl.) βυζαγμένος.
- Γδαίρνω (vl.), I flay; Fut. θὰ γδάρω.
- Γέρνω (vl.), I bend; Fut. θὰ γείρω.
- Γηράσκω (com. γηράζω, vl. γερονῶ), I grow old; Fut. θὰ γηράσω (vl. θὰ γεράσω).
- * Γίνομαι, I become; Fut. θὰ γίνω (or γείνω, or γενῶ, or γεινῶ), PPP. (vl.) γεινομένος.
- Γυρνῶ, I turn; Fut. θὰ γυρίσω (from the regular γυρίζω).
- Δαίρνω, (h. st. δαίρω), I beat; Fut. θὰ δείρω, Fut. Pass. θὰ δαρθῶ (h. st. δαρῶ).
- Διδάσκω, I teach; Fut. θὰ διδάξω, Pass. Fut. θὰ διδαχθῶ.
- Δίδω (vl. δίνω), I give; Fut. θὰ δώσω, Aor. ἔδωσα and ἔδωκα, Pass. Fut. θὰ δοθῶ.
- Ἐβγάζω (vl. ἔβγάζω), I take out; Fut. θὰ ἐβγάλω (vl. θὰ βγάλω).
- Ἐβγαίνω (vl. ἔβγαίνω), I go out; Fut. θὰ ἔβγω, Aor. ἐβγῆκα, Imp. Aor. ἔβγα.
- Ἐκπλήττομαι, I am astonished; Fut. θὰ ἐκπλαγῶ, Aor. ἐξεπλάγην.
- Ἐμβαίνω (vl. ἔμβαίνω), I enter; Fut. θὰ ἔμβω (vl. θὰ μπῶ), Aor. ἐμβῆκα (vl. ἐμπῆκα and ἔμπῆκα) Imp. Aor. ἔμβα (vl. ἔμπα), PPP. ἐμβασμένος (vl. ἔμπασμένος).
- Ἐντρέπομαι, I am ashamed; Fut. θὰ ἐντραπῶ, Aor. ἐντρέπην, Imp. Aor. ἐντρέπου.
- Ἐξίσταμαι (high. st.), I am astonished; Aor. ἐξέστην.
- Ἔρχομαι, I come; Fut. θὰ ἔλθω (vl. θὰ ἔρθω, θ' ἄρθω and θ' ἄρθῶ), Aor. ἦλθα (vl. ἦρθα), Imp. Aor. ἐλθέ (vl. ἔλα, ἐλᾶτε).
- Εὕρισκω, I find; Fut. θὰ εὕρω (vl. θὰ εὕρῶ and θ' αὐρῶ), Aor. εὕρον. (vl. ἤρῶα and εὕρηκα).

- Εύχομαι*, I wish; Fut. *Θὰ εὐχηθῶ*.
Ἔχω, I have; Fut. (h. st.) *ἔξω* (com. *Θὰ λάβω* from *λαμβάνω*), Aor. (h. st.) *ἔσχον*.
Ζῶ, I live; Imp. Aor. *ζῆσε* (h. st. *ζῆθι*), *ζήτω*.
Ἔξέυρω, I know; Fut. and Aor., are taken from the verb *μανθάνω*.
Θέλω, I will; Fut. *Θὰ θελήσω*.
Θέτω, I place; Fut. Pass. *Θὰ τεθῶ*, PPP. *τεθειμένος* (vl. *θεμμένος*).
Κάθηναι (vl. *κάθομαι* and *κάθουμαι*), I sit down; Fut. *Θὰ καθήσω*, PPP. *καθισμένος* (from *καθίζω*).
Καίω, I burn; Fut. *Θὰ καύσω* (vl. *Θὰ κάψω*), Aor. *ἐκάην* (vl. *ἐκάηκα* and *κάηκα*), PPP. *κεκαυμένος* (vl. *καμμένος* and *καῦμένος*).
Καλῶ, I call; Fut. *Θὰ καλέσω*. Fut. Pass. *Θὰ κληθῶ* (vl. *Θὰ καλεσθῶ*), PPP. *κεκλημένος* (vl. *καλεσμένος*).
Κάμνω, I do, make; Fut. *Θὰ κάμω*, PPP. (vl.) *καμωμένος*.
Καταβαίνω, I step down; like *ἀναβαίνω*.
Κερδαίνω (and *κερδίζω*), I win; Fut. *Θὰ κερδήσω* (*-ίσω*), PPP. *κερδημένος* (*-ισμένος*, vl. *κερδεμένος*).
Κερνῶ (vl. *κερνῶ*), I fill; Fut. *Θὰ κεράσω*.
Κλαίω, I cry; Fut. *Θὰ κλαύσω* (vl. *Θὰ κλάψω*).
Κόπτω, I cut; Fut. Pass. *Θὰ κοπῶ*.
Κρύπτομαι, I hide; Fut. *Θὰ κρυβῶ* (com. *Θὰ κρυφθῶ*).
Λαμβάνω, to get, to obtain; Fut. *Θὰ λάβω*, Aor. *ἔλαβον* (vl. *-α*), Fut. Pass. (h. st.) *Θὰ ληφθῶ*.
Λανθάνομαι, I am mistaken; Fut. *Θὰ λανθασθῶ*.
Λαχαίνω (hellen. *λαγχάνω*), I fall to one's share; Fut. *Θὰ λάχω*.
Λέγω, I say; Fut. *Θὰ εἰπῶ*, Aor. *εἶπον* (*-α*).
Μαζόνω (vl.) I collect; Fut. *Θὰ μαζόξω*.
Μανθάνω, I teach, I learn; Fut. *Θὰ μάθω*.
Μένω, I remain; Fut. *Θὰ μείνω*.
Ξερνῶ, I vomit; Fut. *Θὰ ξεράσω*.
Παίρνω, I take; Fut. *Θὰ πάρω*, Aor. *[έ]πῃρα*, Aor. Pass (vl.) *ἐπάρθηκα*.
Παθαίνω (vl.), I suffer (fr. *éprouver*); Fut. *Θὰ πάθω*.
Περνῶ, I go through; Fut. *Θὰ περάσω*.
Πετῶ, I fly, and (act.) I throw away; Fut. *Θὰ πετάξω*.
Πηγαίνω, I go; Fut. *Θὰ ὑπάγω* (vl. *Θὰ 'πάγω* and *Θὰ πάω*), Aor. *ὑπῆγα* (vl. *[έ]πῆγα*), PPP. (vl.) *πηγεμένος*.
Πίνω, I drink; Fut. *Θὰ πῖω* (com. *Θὰ πιῶ*), Aor. *ἔπιον* (vl. *ἔπια* and *ῆπια*).

- Πίπτω* (vl. *πέφτω*), I fall; Fut. *θὰ πέσω*.
Πλέω, I ship, sail; Fut. *θὰ πλεύσω*.
Πνέω, I blow; as *πλέω*.
Ρίπτω (vl. *ρίχτω* and *ρίχνω*), I throw; Fut. *θὰ ρίψω*
(vl. *θὰ ρίξω*).
Σέβομαι, I esteem; Fut. *θὰ σεβασθῶ* (from *σεβάζομαι*).
Σηκώνομαι (vl.), I rise; Imp. Aor. *σήκου*, *σηκωθήτε* (and
σηκῶτε).
Σπείρω (vl. *σπέρνω*), I sow; Fut. *θὰ σπείρω*, Fut. Pass.
θὰ σπαρῶ (vl. *θὰ σπαρθῶ*).
Σταίνω (and *στήνω*) (vl.), I place; Fut. *θὰ στήσω*.
Στέκω (and *στέκομαι*) (vl.), I stand; Fut. *θὰ σταθῶ*, Imp.
Aor. *στάσου*, *σταθήτε* (h. st. *στήθι*, *στήτε*).
Στέλλω (vl. *στέλνω*), I send; Fut. *θὰ στείλω*, Fut. Pass.
θὰ σταλῶ (vl. *θὰ σταλθῶ*).
Στρέφω, I turn; Fut. Pass. *θὰ στραφῶ*.
Σφάζω, I slaughter; Fut. Pass. *θὰ σφαγῶ*.
Τραβῶ (vl.), I draw; Fut. *θὰ τραβήξω*.
Τρέμω, I tremble; neither Fut. nor Aor.
Τρέπω, I turn; Fut. Pass. *θὰ τραπῶ*.
Τρέφω, I nourish; Fut. *θὰ θρέψω*, Fut. Pass. *θὰ τραφῶ*,
PPP. (com.) *θραμμένος* and *θρεμμένος*.
Τρέχω, I run; Fut. (h. st.) *θὰ δρόμω* (com. *θὰ τρέξω*),
Imperative *τρέχε* (com. *τρέχα*, *τρέχατε*), PPP. *τρεχόμενος*
(vl. for: running account), and *τρεχάμενος* (vl. for:
running water).
Τρώγω, I eat; Fut. *θὰ φάγω* (vl. *θὰ φάω*), Fut. Pass.
(vl.) *θὰ φογωθῶ*.
Τυχαίνω (h. st. *τυγχάνω*), I hit; Fut. *θὰ τύχω*.
Υπόσχομαι, I promise; Fut. *θὰ υποσχεθῶ*, Imp. Aor. *ὑπο-*
σχέσου (h. st. *ὑποσχέθητι*), *ὑποσχεθήτε* (h. st. *ὑποσχέθητε*).
* *Υφαίνω*, I weave; Fut. *θὰ ὑφάνω*, PPP. *ὑφασμένος*.
Φαίνομαι, I appear; Fut. *θὰ φανῶ*, Imp. Aor. *φανοῦ*.
Φέρω (vl. *φέρνω*), I bring; Fut. *θὰ φέρω*.
Φεύγω, I fly; Fut. *θὰ φύγω*, Imp. Aor. (vl.) *φεῦγα*, *φευ-*
γάτε.
Φθείρω, I spoil; Fut. *θὰ φθείρω*, Fut. Pass. *θὰ φθαρῶ*.
Χαίρω (and *χαίρομαι*), I rejoice; Fut. *θὰ χαρῶ*, Imp. Aor.
χάρου, *χαρήτε*, Part. *χαίρων* (vl. *χαρούμενος*).
Χορταίνω, I satisfy and (in translation) I satisfy myself; Fut.
θὰ χορτάσω.
Ψεύδομαι, I lie; Fut. *θὰ ψευσθῶ*.

Exercises.

Μοῦ ἐφάνη, ὅτι ἦλθε. Φύγε πρὶν καὶ ἡ οἰκία. Πόθεν ἔμαθες αὐτὴν τὴν εἶδῃσιν; Ἄν στραφῇ, θὰ σὲ ἴδῃ. Ποῦ ἦσο χθὲς ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν; Τί σὲ μέλει; Πρόσεχε μὴ κοπῇς. Ὅταν καταλάβῃ τί ἔκαμε, θὰ κλαύσῃ πικρά. Ποῦ ἤύρατε αὐτὰ τὰ ὠραῖα φορέματα; Μ' ἀρέσκουν πολὺ. Χθὲς ἔβρεξε καὶ σήμερον χιονίζει. Ὅταν αὐτὸς φάγῃ καὶ πείῃ, εἶνε εὐτυχὴς ἄνθρωπος. Ἡ σελήνη ἀρχίζει νὰ φαίνεται. Ὁ ἀδελφός μου μὲ εἶπεν, ὅτι ἡ ἐπιχείρησις ἐπέτυχε. Ὁ κατὰδικος ἀφείθη ἐλεύθερος. Τί συνέβη; Τὸ πτηνὸν ἐπέταξε. Ποῦ ἐτέθη τὸ ἄγαλμα;

ὅτι, that.	πολύ very well.
πρὶν, before.	εὐτυχής, happy.
πόθεν, whence.	ἡ σελήνη, the moon.
ἡ εἶδῃσις, the news.	ἀρχίζω, I begin.
ἐν, if.	ἡ ἐπιχείρησις, the enterprise.
ποῦ, where.	ἐπιτυχάνω, I succeed.
προσέχω, I take care.	ὁ κατὰδικος, the culprit.
μή, that not.	ἐλεύθερος, free.
ὅταν, when.	τὸ πτηνόν, the bird.
καταλαμβάνω, I comprehend.	τὸ ἄγαλμα, the statue.
πικρά, bitterly.	

He had found what I had lost. I should tell him that his house was burnt. We shall sail to America. Have you eaten? Promise me to come. He will be astonished to see me. We shall send you the books which we have received. Has the land been sowed? He seemed to me to be very great. Speak out to him. He died three years ago. I shall be very glad to hear it. He fell down from the window. They did not esteem him, and they would have beaten him, if I had not been there. I did not go with him.

I lose, χάνω.	to it, νὰ τό.
to America, εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικὴν.	down from, κάτω ἀπό (with
to, νά (with Aor. Conj.)	Accus.).
the land, ὁ ἀγρός.	if I . . not there, ἐν δὲν . . ἐκεῖ
to, ὅτι (with Imp. Ind.)	παρών.
him, τον.	with him, μαζί του.
ago, πρό (with Gen.).	

8.

Prepositions.

Almost all the ancient Prepositions have been retained in Modern Greek, the greater part of them are even in use in conversational idioms; there are few which belong to the higher style.

Ἀνά (high. st.), governs the Accus.; and expresses a distribution, as: *ἀνὰ τρεῖς*, by threes. Compounded with verbs (vl. *ξανά*) it means "again" (*ἀναβλέπω*, vl. *ξαναβλέπω*, I see again).

Ἀντί (vl. *ἀντίς*), with the Gen. instead of, for; as: *ἀντὶ ἐκείνου*, instead of that; *ὀφθαλμὸν ἀντὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ*, eye for eye. It is also construed with the particle *νὰ* and the Conjunctive and also means "instead" as: *ἀντὶ νὰ ἔλθῃ*, *ἀνεχώρησε* instead of coming, he went away.

Ἀπὸ, with the Genitive higher style and with the Accusative vulg.; from, by; as: *ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας* (vl. *ἀπὸ τὴν οἰκίαν*), from home, *ἐπαθεν ἀπὸ πυρετοῦ*, he has suffered from fever. With Genitive "since" *ἀπὸ τριῶν ἐτῶν*, three years since.

Διὰ, with Gen. (h. st.), *through* (*διὰ τῆς πόλεως*, through the town), *With* (*τὸν κτυπῶ διὰ τῆς ῥάβδου*, I beat him with the stick). With Accus. *for* (*τὸν ὑπολήπτουμι διὰ τὰς γνώσεις του*, I esteem him for his knowledge); *to* (*ἀνεχώρησε δι' Ἀγγλίαν*, he is gone to England); *for—sake* (*τὸ κάμνω διὰ σε*, I do it for thy sake, *διὰ τὸν Θεόν!* for God's sake!). Construed with the Conjunctive and *νὰ*, it means "for the purpose of" as: *διὰ νὰ γράψω*, *χρειάζομαι χαρτί*, I want paper for the purpose of writing.

Εἰς, with Accus. "in", "to", "at" (*πηγαίνω εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας*, I go to Athens; *εἶμαι εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν*, I am at home), *for* (*εἰς τὸν Θεόν σου!* for thy God); with Genitive "to" (*πηγαίνωμεν εἰς τοῦ Γεωργίου*, let us go to George), "at" (*χθὲς ἡμεῖθα εἰς τῆς κυρίας . . .*, we were yesterday at Mrs . . .).

Ἐκ (*ἐξ*, before Vow.), (high. st.) with. Gen. "from", "out" (*ἐκ τοῦ παραθύρου*, out of the window), "since" (*ἐκ τῆς ἐποχῆς ἐκείνης*, since that time).

Ἐν (high. st.) with Dative "in" (*ἐν τούτῳ τῷ κόσμῳ*, in this world), "with" (*ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ*, with patience).

Ἐπὶ, with Gen. "upon" (with Dat.), as: *ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης*, upon the table, "under" (*ἐπὶ Καρόλου τοῦ Α΄.*, under

Charles I.); with Acc. "on", as: τὸ ῥόμψεν ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν, he threw it on the table; "during" (ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας, during three days). With Dative it expresses a condition; ἐπὶ τοιοῦτοις ὁροις, under such conditions.

Κατά, with Gen. "for", "against" (κατ' ἐμοῦ, against me) with Acc. "at" (κατ' ἐκεῖνον τὸν καιρὸν, at that time) "according to" κατὰ τὴν γνώμην σου, according to thy opinion).

Μετά, with Gen. (h. st.) "with" (μετ' ἐμοῦ, with me); with Acc. "after" (μετὰ δύο ἔτη, after two years). The common tongue abridges it into "μέ" with the Acc.: μέ τρεῖς ἀνθρώπους, with three men.

Παρά, with Gen. (h. st.), "by" (ἐγράφη παρ' ἐμοῦ, it has been written by me); with Accus. "against" (παρὰ τὸν νόμον, against the law), "near" (κάθηται παρ' αὐτόν, he sits near him), "except" (ἦσαν ὅλοι παρὰ δύο, they were all of them, except two).

Περί, with Gen., "about" (λαλῶ περὶ φιλοσοφίας, I speak about philosophy); with Acc. "round about" (περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν εἶνε δένδρα, round the house are trees).

Πρό, with Gen., "before", "ago" (πρὸ μιᾶς ἑβδομάδος, a week ago).

Πρός, with Acc., "to", "towards" (ἐλθὲ πρὸς με, come to me); with Dat. (h. st.), "amongst" (πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις, amongst other things).

Σύν (h. st.) with Dat., "with": σύν τῷ Γεωργίῳ, with George.

Υπέρ, with Gen. "for" (ὕπὲρ τοῦ κόσμου, for the world); with Acc. (h. st.), "over" (ὕπὲρ τὴν τράπεζαν, over the table).

Υπό, with Gen., "from", "by", (ἐστάλη ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ του, he has been sent by his brother); with Acc., "under" (ὕπὸ τὸ ἔδαφος, under the roof).

When the Prepositions are united with other words, they undergo the following change:

1) All Prepositions ending with a vowel (πρό excepted) drop it before any other vowel, and also change before every aspirant the preceding consonant, if it be π or τ into φ or θ.

2) The two Prepositions ending in ν (ἐν and σύν) change the ν into μ — before μ, β, π, φ and into γ, before γ, κ, χ, — before λ, ρ and σ, the ν is changed into the same letters.

Exercises.

Πηγαίνει ἀπὸ τὸν Πειραιᾶ εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας. Βαδίζετε ἀνὰ δύο καὶ ἐν τάξει. Γράφω εἰς τὸν πατέρα μου, μετὰ τοῦ ὁποίου εἶμαι εἰς ἀλληλογραφίαν. Λαλεῖ περὶ πάντων ἐν γνώσει. Ἑλληνικὸν λεξικὸν ὑπὸ Βυζαντίου. Ὑπὲρ πάντας διεκρίθη ὁ νῖός του. Ἡ Σαπφὼ ἔζησεν ἐπὶ Πεισιστράτου. Πρὸ τεσσάρων ἑτῶν ἤμην εἰς τὴν Ἀμερικήν. Μετὰ ἑξ μῆνας θὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν. Κατὰ τὴν γνώμην σου εἴμεθα ὅλοι ἐν πλάνῃ.

βαδίζω, I go.

ἑλληνικός, Greek.

ἡ τάξις, the order.

τὸ λεξικόν, the Lexicon.

ἡ ἀλληλογραφία, the correspondence.

Βυζάντιος, Byzantium.

διακρίνομαι, I distinguish myself.

πάντες, -ντός, all things.

ἡ γνώσις, the knowledge.

ἡ πλάνη, the error, wrong.

Are you coming with me? I go to George. I did not see him three days ago. He is gone away to Greece, he has written to no one. Sit down near me, before the writing desk. I addressed myself to you instead of to him. He fled through the street. I have bought this bonnet for my sister. For heaven's sake do not do it. He was sitting on a high chair. He has died of fever. I heard it from him.

Greece, ἡ Ἑλλάς.

I buy, ἀγοράζω.

to go away, ἀναχωρῶ.

high, ὑψηλός.

the writing desk, τὸ γραφεῖον.

the chair, τὸ κάθισμα.

I address myself, ἀπευθύνομαι.

the fever, ὁ πυρετός.

I fly, φεύγω.

I hear, ἀκούω.

9.

Adverbs.

All Adverbs of "manner and kind" are formed from Adjectives by the final syllable *ως* (com. *α*) and are used in the 3 comparisons (Comp. *ον* Com. *α* Superl. *α*) as: *φρονίμως* (com. *φρόνιμα*), *φρονιμώτερον* (com. *-α*), *φρονιμώτατα*, wise, wiser, wisest.

1. Adverbs of Time.

- Πάντοτε*, always.
Ποτέ, never. It is generally construed with the Genitive of the personal Pron.: *ποτέ μου* (never in my life). In the higher style *ποτέ* signifies, "ever", but it receives the negative signification by adding the particles *οὐδέ* (*-ποτε*), *πώ* (*-ποτε*).
Πότε, when? *Πότε καὶ πότε*, now and then.
Τότε, then, at that time.
Ἐκτοτε, since.
Ὅταν, ὅτε, when.
Ἀμα, as soon as.
Τώρα, now, at present.
Ἐπειτα, afterwards.
Ποῖν, πρότερον (com. *προτοῦ, προτήτερα*), formerly; before.
ἤδη, already.
Εὐθύς, directly, immediately, forthwith.
Ἀκόμη δέν, ὄχι ἀκόμη, ἀκόμη ὄχι, not yet.
Νεωστί, lately, recently.
Προσεχῶς, ἐντὸς ὀλίγου, soon.
Εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς, τοῦ λοιποῦ, for the future.
Σήμερον, to day.
Ἀπόψε, this evening.
Χθές, yesterday.
Προχθές, the day before yesterday.
Ἀύριον, to morrow.
Μεθαύριον, the day after to-morrow.
Ἐφέτος (com. *ῥέτος*), this year.
Πέρυσι, last year.
Τοῦ χρόνου, next year.

2. Adverbs of Place.

- Ἐδῶ, ἐνταῦθα*, here, hither; *ἐντεῦθεν* (h. st.), from thence.
Ἐκεῖ, there, yonder; *ἐκεῖθεν* (h. st.), thence; *ἐκεῖσε* (h. st.), thither.
Ἀυτοῦ, there, yonder.
Ἀλλαχοῦ (com. *ἄλλοῦ*), elsewhere; *ἄλλαχόθεν, ἄλλοθεν* (h. st.), from elsewhere.
Κάπου, anywhere.
Ποῦ, where, anywhere, whereto; *ποῦ καὶ ποῦ*, here and there; *πόθεν*, whence.

Ὅπου, where.

Πούποτε (vl. πούπεται, h. st. οὐδαμοῦ), nowhere.

Παντοῦ (h. st. πανταχοῦ), everywhere; πανταχόθεν (h. st.), from all sides.

Ἀνω, ἐπάνω (vl. ἀποπάνω), above, up; ἄνωθεν (h. st.), from above; ἄνωθεν καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς, from the beginning.

Κάτω, ὑποκάτω (vl. ἀποκάτω), under, below, down; κάτωθεν (h. st.), from below.

Μεταξύ, between, under.

Ἐντός (com. μέσα, h. st. ἔνδον), within; ἔνδοθεν (h. st.), from within.

Ἐξω (vl. ὄξω), ἐκτός, outside; ἔξωθεν (h. st.), from outside.

Ἐμπρός (vl. ἐμπροστά, ἔμπροστά), before, in front; ἔμπροσθεν (h. st.), from before, in the front.

Ὅπισω (vl. ὀπίσω), behind; ὀπισθεν, from behind.

Ἐγγύς, πλησίον (com. κοντά), near; ἐγγύθεν (h. st.), from the neighbourhood.

Μακράν (vl. μακρὰ), far, distant; μακρόθεν (h. st.), from far.

Πέριξ, κύκλω (com. τριγύρω, γύρω), about, around.

3. Adverbs of Manner and Kind.

Πῶς, how, how so.

Τοιοιτοτρόπως (h. st. οὕτως, vl. ἔτσι), so, suchwise.

Ὅπως, ὡς, καθῶς, ὥσάν (com. ὅσάν), as, such, as; ὅπως καὶ ἔν . . as also.

Ἄλλως, ἄλλως (vl. ἀλλοιῶτικα), otherwise, else.

Μάτην (com. ματαίως, τοῦ κακοῦ, vl. τοῦ κάκου), in vain.

Πέρα πέρα (ἐντελῶς), through and through.

Ἰσα ἴσα (ἀκριβῶς), straight.

Κτзи κ' ἔτσι, so so, so thus.

Εἰ καλὰ, throughout, thoroughly.

4. Indefinite Adverbs.

Ναὶ, μάλιστα, yes, certainly; μάλιστα even, most.

Ὅχι, no, not.

Δέν, μή (before vowels μὴν) not. They are both construed with verbs, the first with the Indicative, the second with other tenses, as: δέν θέλω, I will not; μὴ γράφης, do not write.

Μόλις (ὅτι), scarcely, just now; μόλις (ὅτι) ἔφυγε, he is just now gone.

Πλέον (vl. *πλειά* and *πειά*), more (*δὲν θέλω πλέον*, I do not want more), at last (*ὅταν πλέον ἦλθε*, when he came at last), *Τόσον . . ὅσον . .*, so . . as.

Ὅσον καὶ ἔν, as ever.

Μόνον (vl. *μοναχά*), only, merely.

Σχεδόν (vl. *πάνω κάτω*) about, nearly.

Ἴσως, perhaps.

Δηλαδή, ἤγουν, namely.

Μήπως, μή (inter.), perhaps (*μήπως ἦλθε*; has he perhaps come?), that (*φοβοῦμαι μὴ ἔλθῃ*, I fear, that he may come), whether perhaps (*ἐρώτησε τον, μήπως ἔρχεται μαζί*, ask him, whether he will perhaps come).

Τάχα, ἀράγε, perhaps.

Ἔως μέχρι, till, until. Both construed with the Gen.

Διόλου, παντάπασι, καθόλου, not at all. *Καθόλου* is also used in the higher style "generally", "altogether".

Πάλιν, again, once more (*ἦλθε πάλιν*, he has come again), however.

Ἄνευ (h. st.), *χωρίς, δίχως*, without. The former is only const. with the Gen.; the other two also with the Accus.; as: *ἄνευ ἀρετῆς, χωρίς ἀρετήν, δίχως ἀρετήν*, without virtue.

Ἐκτός, παρά, except.

Μά, by. Ναί, μὰ τὸν Θεόν! yes, by heaven!

Ἴδού, νά (vl.), look! look there! *Νά τος, νά τους*, there he is, there they are; in the higher style: *ἰδὸν αὐτός*, is also used with the verbs and the particle *ποῦ*, as: *νά, ποῦ ἔρχεται*, look! there he comes!

Πάρα, πάρα πολύ, πολύ, too, too much; πάρα πολὺ ὀλίγον, too little.

Διατί; why?

Τί! what! how! as *τί ὡραῖα ἦτον ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἑσπέρας*, how beautiful it was on that evening!

Exercises.

Μὴ πράττης ποτὲ τὸ κακόν. Μόλις ἔφυγε. Δὲν τὸν εἶδα πλέον. Ἐκτοτε μένει πάντοτε κρυμμένος. Ἐρχομαι ἐνθὺς. Ποῦ πηγαίνει; Πόθεν ἔρχετο; Θὰ καθήσω μετὰ ξὺν δύο κυριῶν. Ἐξω χιονίζει. Σπανίως ὁμιλεῖς, διατί; Εἶμαι πάρα πολὺ κουρασμένος. Ὑπῆγα πολὺ μακράν. Ὅπου στραφῶ, παντοῦ εἶνε πλῆθος. Νεωστὶ μ' ἐδιηγείσο, ὅτι δὲν εἶχεν ἔλθει ἀκόμη. Μήπως ἀνεχώρησεν; Ἴσως.

πράττω, I do.
τὸ κακόν, the evil.
ἡ κυρία, the lady.
σπάνιος, rarely.
ὁμιλῶ, I speak.

κουρασμένος, tired.
τὸ πλῆθος, the crowd.
διηγοῦμαι, I narrate.
ὅτι, that.
ἀναχωρῶ, I go away.

Is it cold to-day? Not so much as yesterday. It will soon rain, Where have you put my hat? There, on the chair. How beautiful is this lady! Is it still far? No. Since then I see him almost every day. I can meet thee nowhere. He is always happy when he is amongst us. Will you perhaps remain here? Only until to-morrow. There she is! Where does she come from? She was here in the neighbourhood.

is it cold? *κάμνει κρύον;* every day, *καθ' ἐκάστην.*
I put, *θέτω.* I meet, *ἀπαντιῶ, εὐρίσκω.*
beautiful, *εὐχορρεος.* happy, *φαιδρός.*

10.

Conjunctions.

Καί, and, also. *Καί* sometimes supplies the particle *νὰ*, as: *πῶς ἠμπόρεσε καὶ ἔφαγε* (instead of: *νὰ φάγη*), how could he have eaten? or it is used elliptically, as: *τί ἔκαμε καὶ εἶπε* (instead of: *διὰ νὰ ἦσε*) *κακὸς ἄνθρωπος*; what has he done, to be a bad man? *Καί* with the Indicat. sometimes supplies the Hellenic Participle, as: *τὸν εἶδε καὶ ἤρχετο* (Hellen. *ἐρχόμενον*), I have seen him come.

Μὲν — *δέ*, indeed — but.

Ὅμως, ἀλλά, πλὴν, ἀλλ' ὅμως, yet, however, but, only.

Ἢ — *ἢ, εἴτε — ἢ, εἴτε — εἴτε*, either — or.

Οὔτε — οὔτε, μήτε — μήτε, neither — nor.

Οὐδέ, μηδέ, not even.

Ἀρα, λοιπόν, ἐπομένως, also, therefore.

Ὡστε, that, so that.

Ἄν, ἐάν, if, in case.

Εἰδέ, else; εἰδὲ καὶ, but if; *εἰδὲ μὴ*, if not.

Ἀφοῦ, than, as, when.

Ἐπειδή, διότι, because.

Μολονότι, ἂν καί (h. st. *καί τοι*) — *μόλοντοῦτο* (ἐν τοῦ-

τοις, μόλαταῦτα), though, although, albeit — yet (so . . . thus).

Ὅχ ἤττον, notwithstanding.

Ἐνῶ, while, whilst.

Ὅπως, ἵνα (com. διὰ νά), that, in order to.

The Particles ὅτι, νά, θά.

These three Particles, which it is difficult to classify correctly in consequence of their various uses, are very frequently used in Modern Greek, particularly as the Modern Greek has thereby supplied the Hellenic Infinitive, the simple Future and generally also the old Optative form.

Ὅτι, "that", as πιστεύω ὅτι ἔρχεται, *I believe, that he is coming*. The spoken language says: πιστεύω πῶς ἔρχεται.

Νά, construed with the Conjunctive: ἤθελε νά γράψῃ, means: *he wanted to write*; sometimes with the Indicative and "that" (δὲν πιστεύω νά ἔλθῃ, *I do not believe that he is coming*. — Formed with the Imperfect of the Indic., it expresses a wish, as: νά ἤθελε! *if he but wished!* Νά is also construed with the Conjunctive and replaces the Imperative, as: νά τοῦ εἰπῇς (= εἰπέ του), *tell him*.

Θά forms the Future and Imperfect, it sometimes governs the Present and Imperfect of the Indic. and expresses a certain conjecture, as: θά ἦλθε, *he must have arrived*; αὐτὴ θά εἶνε, *it must be she*.

11.

Interjections.

Α! ὦ! ο! ay!

Αχ! ὦχ! oh! heigho!

Φεῦ! ἀλλοῖμονον! ah! alas!

Οἶμοι! woe me!

Ἐ! eh! holla!

Μπα! ah! oh!

Εὖγε! well!

Ποῦφ! fie!

Ζήτω! hurra!

Exercises.

Ἐνῶ φεύγει ὁ εἷς, ἔρχεται ὁ ἄλλος. Ἐ, ἄκουσ' ἐδῶ!
Θὰ ἔγραψεν ἤδη τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἀφοῦ ἀνέγνωσε τὸ βιβλίον
τον. Φεῦ! οὔτε ὁμιλεῖ, οὔτε κινεῖται! Λέγεις ν' ἀπέ-
θανε; Ἐν τούτοις ἀναπνέει. Τί ἔκαμε κ' ἐτιμωρήθη τόσον
αὐστηρά; Λέγουν ὅτι ἔκλεψε. Λοιπὸν τί κάμνωμεν; Ἄν
ἦτον ὡραία ἡμέρα, ἐπηγαίνομεν περίπατον, ἀλλ' ὁ καιρὸς
εἶνε ἄθλιος, μολονότι δὲν βρέχει. Εὐγέ σου! ἔρχεσαι λοι-
πὸν μαζύ; Ὁχι, διότι δὲν ἔχω καιρόν.

ἐδῶ, here.

κινουμαι, I move.

λέγεις, believest thou.

ἀναπνέω, I breathe (after
πνέω).

τιμωρῶ, I punish.

αὐστηρά, severely.

λέγουν, it is said.

κλέπτω, I steal.

ἐπηγαίνω περίπατον, I like a
walk.

ὁ καιρὸς, the weather.

ἄθλιος, wretched.

ἔρχομαι μαζύ, I come too.

δὲν ἔχω καιρόν, I have no
time.

He is either malicious or frivolous. Neither the one nor
the other. Although he has done it yet I believe that he
is not guilty. Ah! how is it possible? Because he was
always good towards you. Ah! if you would but write
these few lines! He must be ready now. If this gentleman
comes give him his book. Therefore he will not, while his
brother will. He will notwithstanding do it, as she wishes it.

malicious, κακός.

frivolous, ἐλαφρόνους.

I do, κάμνω.

I believe, νομίζω.

I am guilty, πταίω.

possible, δυνατόν.

towards, πρὸς.

few, ὀλίγος.

the line, ἡ γραμμή.

I am ready, ἐτελείωσα.

I give, δίδω.

I wish, ἐπιθυμῶ.

12.

Syntax.

It is superfluous to enter minutely into the syntax
followed by Modern Greek authors, as it harmonizes com-
pletely with the Hellenic construction. I shall therefore
only point out the singularities of the Modern Greek and
the manner where it deviates from the old language.

1. The Article.

Modern Greek has no indefinite Article, *ἔχει μεγάλο στόμα*, means: he has a great mouth. In the spoken language the numerals *εἷς* (*ἕνας*), *μία*, *έν* (*ένα*) are used in general conversation the indef. pron. *τίς*, *τι* instead of an indef. Article — but neither the one nor the other is to be recommended in composition.

The definite Article is always used before the christian name and the name of cities or countries, as: *ὁ Γεώργιος*, George, *ἡ Ἑλλάς*, Greece; but one may say *έν Ἀθήναις*, at Athens, *εἰς Γερμανίαν*, to Germany.

The article must either stand before the adjective and the noun, or if the former follows the noun, it must be repeated as: *ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος* or, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ καλός*, the good man. The Article is not omitted after the adjective *ὅλος*, *όλοι* — all — as: *όλοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι*, all men. It is also used with the possessive and demonstrative pronouns.

If a Genitive Substantive depends upon a Nomin. Subst., it may be placed either before or after the Nominative, but with the Article as: *ὁ σωτὴρ τοῦ κόσμου* or *τοῦ κόσμου ὁ σωτήρ*.

The definite Article is also used with the participles in the higher style as: *ὁ Θεὸς ὁ πλάσας τὸν κόσμον*, God, who created the world.

2. The Adjective.

The Adjective is always placed before the noun when united to the latter by the Article as: *ἡ καλὴ γυνή*, the good woman. But if the Adjective and Substantive combined form the predicate, then the Adjective may follow the noun as: *ἡ ἀδελφὴ τοι εἶνε ὡραία κόρη* and *κόρη ὡραία*.

If an Article be placed before a Comparative it forms a Superlative, as *ὁ καλλίτερος*, the best.

The comparison is made in the following manner:

1) The second of the compared Objects stands in the Genitive, as, *αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος ἐκείνου*.

2) The two parts of a comparative sentence are joined by the Adverb *παρά*, and the second part of the sentence stands in the Accusat. or Nom., as: *αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος παρά ἐκείνου*, or *ἐκείνος*, or by the Conjunction *ἢ* (*αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος ἢ ἐκείνος*), or even in the spoken language

by the Preposition *ἀπό* with Accus. (*αὐτὸς εἶνε καλλίτερος ἀπὸ ἐκείνου*).

The Superlative in *ατος* and *στος* is often used without the Article to express "very" as: *ὁ καιρὸς εἶνε ὡραιότατος*, the weather is very beautiful.

3. The Numerals.

Numeral Substantives are construed with the Genitive: *μία δεκάς ἀνθρώπων, τρεῖς χιλιάδες βιβλίων*. But the counted object is generally governed by the case of: *χιλιάδες*, as: *εἶδεν τέσσαρας χιλιάδας ἀνθρώπους*.

In expressing the year, the word *ἔτος* (*χρόνος*) is generally left out, as: *εἰς τὰ* (or *κατὰ τὰ*, or *κατὰ τὸ*) *χίλια ὀκτακόσια ἐξήκοντα ἑπτὰ*, in the year 1867.

4. The Pronouns.

The Personal Pronoun always governs the person of the verb, if divided from the latter by a relative Pronoun, as: *ἐγὼ ὅστις τὸν εἶδα*.

The abridged Personal Pronoun *μοῦ, σοῦ*, etc. always stands before the verb (Imperative excepted) when it serves as object to the latter as:

σὲ γνωρίζω — I know thee; *ιδέ με*, look at me. But if two such Pronouns are accompanying the verb, in which one expresses the direct and the other the distant object, the distant object takes precedent as:

μοῦ τὸ ἔδωσε, he gave it to me; *δός του τό*, give it to him.

In the compound tenses, the monosyllabic Pronouns follow the verb *θέλω* and the Particle *θά*, but stand before *ἔχω*, as: *θέλω τὸν ὁμιλήσει, θά τὸν ὁμιλήσω*, I shall speak to him; *τὸν εἶχον ἰδεῖ*, I had seen him. The Genitive of these abridged Pronouns sometimes follows the Nom.; and must then also be looked upon as a Nom.; as: *μόνη της* (= *αὐτῇ* *μόνη*, she alone), *οἱ δύο μας* (= *ἡμεῖς οἱ δύο*, we both) etc.

The demonstrative Pronouns may stand before and after the noun with an article, as: *αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἡ κυρία ἐκείνη*.

The indefinite Pronoun *τοιούτος* also stands before and after the noun as: *τοιούτος ἰατρός, ἰατρός τοιούτος*.

If the possessive Pronoun refers to a substantive, accompanied by an adjective, it can stand either between both or after both as: *ὁ μικρὸς μου οἶκος, ὁ μικρὸς οἶκος μου*.

The relative and indirect interrog. Pronouns do not change the construction, as: *ὁ υἱὸς ὅστις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν πατέρα του* the son who loves his father.

"They say" is expressed by *λέγεται*, — it is said, or *λέγουν*, or by the indef. Pronoun *τις*, as: they do not hear, *δὲν ἀκούει τις*.

The negative Pronouns *κανείς*, *καμμία*, *κανέν* and *τίποτε*, require another negation with the verb, as: nobody comes, *κανείς δὲν ἔρχεται*, I give him nothing, *δὲν τοῦ δίδω τίποτε*.

The negative Pronoun "none, no" if it denotes the object of the verb is rendered by *δὲν* or *μή*, as: I have no books, *δὲν ἔχω βιβλία* — give him no more money, *μὴ τοῦ δίδης πλέον χρήματα*.

Sometimes demon. and person. pronouns, as well as adjectives are joined to the substantive, in such a case the construction depends more upon the taste, than rules as: this one, my good friend: *αὐτὸς ὁ καλὸς φίλος μου*, *αὐτὸς ὁ καλὸς μου φίλος*, *ὁ καλὸς αὐτὸς φίλος μου*, *ὁ καλὸς μου αὐτὸς φίλος*, etc.

5. The Verb.

The Infinitive is sometimes paraphrased by the Particle *νὰ* or the Conjunction *ὅτι*, as: I will write, *θέλω νὰ γράψω*; I believe to have heard it, *νομίζω ὅτι το ἤκουσα*. It is not good to laugh always, *πάντοτε νὰ γελᾷ τις*, *δὲν εἶνε καλόν*.

The negative Adverbs *δὲν* and *μή* always precede the verbs and can only be divided from them by the personal Pronouns, as: *δὲν τὸν εἶδα*, *δὲν τοῦ εἶχε γράψει*.

As far as the use of the Tenses is concerned, we must refer to the observations attached to the verbs; the difference between Imperfect, first Future, Conj. Present and Imper. Pres. on one side, and Aorist, second Fut., Conj. Aorist and Imper. Aorist on the other side must be strictly adhered to. The first are used for a lasting action, the second for an action that once happens, has happened or is going to happen. "I then wrote very nicely", (at that time) must be translated by: *τότε ἔγραφον πολὺ ὠραῖα*, and: I then wrote (afterwards) to my father, by: *τότε ἔγραψα εἰς τὸν πατέρα μου*. Thus one must say: *δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ πηγαίνω καθ' ἡμέραν εἰς τὸ θέατρον* (I cannot go every day to the theatre), and: *δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ ὑπάγω ἀπόψε εἰς τὸ θέατρον* (I cannot go this evening to the theatre);

also: *Ποσάκις τῆς ἡμέρας θ' ἀναχωρῇ τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον?* (How often in the day does the steamer leave?), and: *Πότε θ' ἀναχωρήσῃς?* (When will you depart?).

The Ind. Aorist is almost always used instead of the Perfect, which latter appears strange to the Modern Greeks, as: *ἔγραψα σήμερον τρεῖς ἐπιστολάς* (instead of *ἔχω γράψει*), I have to-day written three letters.

6. The Use of the Cases.

The Hellenic use of the Cases has been retained in Modern Greek writers with few exceptions. In common conversation the Hellenic Genitive is expressed by the Accusative with the Prepos. *ἀπό* or *μέ* — and the Dative partly by the Genitive, partly by the Accusative with the Preposition *εἰς*. The Accusative has mostly retained its former use. Examples: Hellen. *ἔχομαι τῆς ἐσθῆτος*, Mod. Gr. *πιάνομαι ἀπὸ τὸ φόρεμα*. — Hellen. *πληρῶ τὸ κύπελλον οἴνου*, Mod. Gr. *γεμίζω τὸ ποτήριον μὲ κρασί*, or *γεμίζω τὸ ποτήριον κρασί*. — Hellen. *δίδωμι σοι τὰς κλειδας*, Mod. Gr. *σοῦ δίδω τὰ κλειδιά*, or *δίδω εἰς σὲ τὰ κλειδιά*. — Hellen. *ὠφελῶ σοι*, Mod. Gr. *σὲ ὠφελῶ*. — Hellen. *ὁρῶ σε*, Mod. Gr. *σὲ βλέπω*).

The Accusative is often used, instead of the Genitive as: *σου εἶπα* and *σὲ εἶπα*, I told thee.

One also says: *ἄνθρωπος [κάτοχος] μεγάλης παιδείας*, a man of great learning; *παιδίον [ἔχον ἡλικίαν] τεσσάρων ἐτῶν*, a child of four years old; — *οἰκία γεμάτη [μὲ] ἀνθρώπους*, a house full of people; *Ἕλληνα [κατὰ] τὸ γένος*, Greek by birth. — *κοιμᾶται τὴν ἡμέραν*, he sleeps in the day.

In common conversation all verbs composed with Prepositions, which govern the Genitive in the Hellenic, are expressed in Mod. Greek by the Accusative, as: Hellen. *κατὰ φρονῶ τινος*, Mod. Gr. *καταφρονῶ τινά*; Hellen. *ἀντιποιοῦμαι τινος*, Mod. Gr. *ἀντιποιοῦμαι τι*.

7. Construction of the Sentence.

There is perhaps no other language more elastic and free in its construction of sentence than Modern Greek; general rules cannot be given as the construction depends more on taste and euphony than on grammatical rules.

Reading Lessons.

1. *Μικρὰ διηγήματα.*

(From „Gerosthatis”, by Melas.)

Ὁ μέγιστος τῶν ῥητόρων.

Εἰς τὰς ἀρχαίας Ἀθήνας, κατὰ τὸ τριακοστὸν ὀγδοηκοστὸν πρῶτον ἔτος πρὸ Χριστοῦ, ἐγεννήθη τέκνον ἀδύνατον¹, ἰσχνόν, καὶ φιλάσθενον, τὸ ὁποῖον, ἐπταετὲς ἔτι ὄν, στερηθὲν τοὺς γονεῖς του, παρεδόθη εἰς παιδαγωγόν, ὅπως φροντίσῃ περὶ τῆς ἀνατροφῆς του².

Ὁ παιδαγωγὸς του συμπαρέλαβεν³ ἡμέραν τινα εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον τὸν νέον μαθητὴν του. Ὅτε δὲ οὗτος ἡκουσθῇ τὸν εὐγλωττον ῥήτορα Καλλίστρατον, καὶ εἶδεν ἅπαντας θαυμάζοντας καὶ ἐπαινοῦντας αὐτὸν, ἤσθάνθη εἰς τὸ βάθος τῆς καρδίας του ἐγειρόμενον τὸ αἶσθημα τῆς φιλοτιμίας⁴, καὶ ἐπομένως σφοδροτάτην ἐπιθυμίαν τοῦ ἠναφρανῆ⁵ ποτὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ῥήτωρ δεινὸς καὶ εὐγλωττος, ὥς ὁ εὐδοκίμησας Καλλίστρατος.

Ἀφήσας λοιπὸν ἔκτοτε ὅλα τὰ ξένα εἰς τὴν ῥητορικὴν μαθήματα, περιορίσθη εἰς ὅσα ἐνόμιζεν ὅτι δύνανται νὰ τὸν ἀναδείξωσι ῥήτορα ἐνδοξον.

Ἄν ἀρκοῦν ὅμως μόνον οἱ κανόνες τῆς ῥητορικῆς διὰ νὰ κατασταθῇ τις ῥήτωρ δεινός· ἀπαιτοῦνται⁶ καὶ σωματικὰ προτερήματα. Ὁ δὲ ὀρφανός, ὅχι μόνον τὰ προτερήματα ταῦτα ἔστερεῖτο, ἀλλὰ δυστυχῶς⁷ καὶ πολλὰ φυσικὰ ἐλλαττώματα εἶχεν, ἐμποδίζοντα αὐτὸν τοῦ νὰ ἀναφρανῇ ῥήτωρ εὐγλωττος καὶ δεινός.

Ἐχων σῶμα ἀσθενὲς καὶ ἰσχνόν, εἶχε καὶ φωνὴν ἀδύνατον, εὐκόλως διακοπτομένην, ἰσχνήν, καὶ εἰς ἄκρον δυσάρεστον. Ἡ γλῶσσά του ἐτραύλιζεν⁸, ἡ προφορά του ἦτο ἀσαφής⁹, ἡ παραμικρά¹⁰ ταραχὴ τὸν κατεθροῦβει, καὶ διέκοπτε τὴν σειρὰν τῶν ἰδεῶν καὶ λόγων του· ἐκτὸς δὲ τῆς ἐλαττωματικῆς¹¹ προφορᾶς, εἶχε καὶ ἀπαγγελίαν καὶ παραστατικὸν¹² λίαν δυσάρεστα· ὥστε, ὅτε κατὰ πρῶτον

¹ weak. ² for his education. ³ carried with him. ⁴ emulation.
⁵ desire to distinguish himself as ... ⁶ are requisite. ⁷ unfortunately.
⁸ stammered. ⁹ he could not pronounce distinctly. ¹⁰ the smallest.
¹¹ faulty. ¹² declamation.

ἐπαρουσιάσθη νὰ ἀγορεύσῃ ἐνώπιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατε-
γελάσθη¹ ὁ δυστυχὴς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀκροατῶν του. Ἀπηλ-
πισμένος² δὲ κατέβη εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλήρης ἀθυμίας
καὶ λύπης.

Ἄλλ' εὐτυχῶς εὐρέθη γέρον τις ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἔμπειρος,
Εὐνόμος καλούμενος, ὅστις, ἐνταμώσας³ αὐτὸν εἰς Πειραιᾶ,
ἐπροσπάθει νὰ τὸν παρηγορήσῃ καὶ νὰ τὸν ἐγκαρδιώσῃ⁴,
δίδων εἰς αὐτὸν συμβουλὰς καταλλήλους⁵ πρὸς διόρθωσιν
τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων του, ιδίως δὲ συνιστῶν⁶ πρὸς αὐτὸν
θέλησιν σταθερὰν καὶ ἐπίμονον πρὸς ἐπιτυχίαν τοῦ σκο-
ποῦ του.

Κατὰ παραγγελίαν λοιπὸν τοῦ Εὐνόμου, ἤρχισε νὰ γυμ-
νάζῃ τὸ σῶμά του, ὅπως ἐνδυναμώσῃ⁷ αὐτό. Ἀνέβαινε
τρέχων ἀνηφόρους⁸, καὶ ἀπήγγελλε συγχρόνως στίχους, διὰ
νὰ ἀναπτύξῃ οὕτω τοὺς πνεύμονας καὶ τὴν φωνὴν του.
Κρατῶν δὲ χάλικας ἐντὸς τοῦ στόματος ἐπροσπάθει νὰ
ἐκφωνῇ λόγους, διορθῶν τοιοῦτοτρόπως τὴν τραυλότητα
τῆς γλώσσης του, καὶ τὴν ἀσάφειαν τῆς προφορᾶς του. Διὰ
νὰ συνειθίσῃ δὲ εἰς τὰς ταραχὰς καὶ τοὺς θορύβους τοῦ
ἀκροατηρίου του⁹, κατέβαινεν εἰς τὸ Φάληρον, λιμένα τῶν
Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀπήγγελλε τοὺς λόγους του ἐνώπιον τῶν
συντριβομένων καὶ ἀφριζόντων¹⁰ εἰς τοὺς βράχους κυμά-
των. Λαβὼν δὲ παρὰ τινος ὑποκριτοῦ Σατύρου ὁδηγίας
τινᾶς¹¹, ἐπροσπάθει νὰ ἐκφωνῇ τοὺς λόγους του καὶ δι'
ἀπαγγελίας ἐκφραστικῆς καὶ διὰ χειρονομιῶν¹² καταλλήλων.

Κατεσκεύασε προσέτι ὑπόγειον¹³, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον κατα-
βαίνων ἔμενε δύο καὶ τρεῖς μῆνας ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ, μελετῶν,
συνθέτων, καὶ ἀπαγγέλλων τοὺς λόγους του. Πρὸς τού-
τοις, διὰ νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ ἱστορικὰς γνώσεις καὶ πολιτικὴν
ἐμπειρίαν, ιδίως δὲ διὰ νὰ μορφώσῃ¹⁴ τὸ λεκτικόν¹⁵ του,
ἀντέγραψεν ὑκτάκις τὸ σύγγραμμα τοῦ μεγάλου ἱστορικοῦ
Θουκυδίδου.

Τόσοι κόποι καὶ τόσοι ἀγῶνες ἱκανοποίησαν¹⁶ ἐπὶ τέλους
τὴν φιλοτιμίαν τοῦ νέου ῥήτορος, στεφανώσαντες μὲ πλη-
ρεστάτην ἐπιτυχίαν τὴν σταθερὰν καὶ ἐπίμονον θέλησιν
του, καὶ ἀναδείξαντες αὐτὸν τὸν μεγαλύτερον καὶ δεινό-

¹ was laughed at. ² in his despair. ³ ἐνταμώνω, to meet. ⁴ encour-
age. ⁵ fit, becoming. ⁶ συνιστῶ, recommend. ⁷ strengthen. ⁸ up
hill paths. ⁹ of his hearers. ¹⁰ foaming. ¹¹ whilst being also in-
structed by the actor Satyros. ¹² movement of the hands. ¹³ subter-
raneous vault. ¹⁴ to perfect. ¹⁵ expression. ¹⁶ satisfied.

τερον ῥήτορα ἀφ' ὅσους¹ ἄχρη τοῦδε ἐγγένησεν ὁ ἀρχαῖος καὶ ὁ νεώτερος κόσμος. Ὁ νέος οὗτος ἦτον ὁ Δημοσθένης.

Οἱ συμπολιταὶ τοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅλοι οἱ σύγχρονοὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνες ἐθαύμαζον αὐτὸν διὰ τὴν ἀνδρικὴν² εὐγλωττίαν του. Τὴν εὐγλωττίαν του δὲ ταύτην ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐλάμπρυνε καὶ ἀνύψωνεν ὁ πατριωτισμὸς³ τοῦ ἀνδρός, καὶ ὁ διακαής⁴ ἔρως του πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἥτις διὰ τοῦ στόματος αὐτοῦ ἀφῆκεν ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ Ἑλλάδι τὸν τελεταῖον της στεναγμὸν, τὴν τελευταίαν μοσχοβόλον πνοήν της.⁵

2. Ἡ μάχη τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ ὁ Πανσανίας.

Μετὰ τὴν ἐνδοξον ναυμαχίαν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος ὁ Ξέρξης, φυγὼν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀφῆκεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὸν στρατηγὸν τοῦ Μαρδόνιον ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς⁶ τριακοσίων χιλιάδων στρατοῦ, ὅπως δι' αὐτοῦ καθυποτάξῃ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ὁ Μαρδόνιος πρὶν ἢ δοκιμάσῃ⁷ καὶ πάλιν τὴν τύχην τῶν Περσικῶν ὅπλων, ἐπροσπάθησε διὰ μεγάλων ὑποσχέσεων, διὰ δωροδοκιῶν, διὰ κολακειῶν, καὶ δι' ἀπειλῶν νὰ κατορθώσῃ τὴν ὑποταγὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

Ἀλλ' οἱ φιλοπάτριδες Ἀθηναῖοι κατεφρόνησαν καὶ τὰς ὑποσχέσεις, καὶ τὰς κολακείας, καὶ τὰς ἀπειλὰς τοῦ Μαρδονίου. Ἐν ἔτος δὲ μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίαν τῆς Σαλαμῖνος εἰς τὰς Πλαταίας, πόλιν τῆς Βοιωτίας, συνεκροτήθη μάχη φονικωτάτη, καθ' ἣν καὶ ὁ στρατηγὸς Μαρδόνιος ἐφρονεύθη, καὶ ὅλος σχεδὸν ὁ Περσικὸς στρατὸς κατεστράφη· μόνον δὲ τρεῖς χιλιάδες ἐκ τῶν τριακοσίων ἠδυνήθησαν νὰ διασωθῶσιν, ὅπως φέρωσι τὴν θλιβερὰν εἶδησιν τῆς καταστροφῆς των εἰς τὴν Περσίαν.

Στρατηγὸς τοῦ Ἀθηναϊκοῦ στρατοῦ ἦτον ὁ Ἀριστείδης· τῶν δὲ Σπαρτιατῶν στρατηγὸς καὶ συγχρόνως ἀρχιστράτηγος ὅλων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἦσαν ὁ Σπαρτιάτης Πανσανίας.

Πρὸ τῆς μάχης πεισματώδης⁸ φιλονεικία ἡγήροθη μεταξὺ Τεγεατῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων περὶ τῆς θέσεως τῆς τιμῆς. Ὁλεθριώτατα δὲ ἀποτελέσματα εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν στρατὸν καὶ εἰς τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸ μέλλον ἠδύναντο νὰ προκύψωσιν ἐκ τῆς

¹ of all whom, ² manly, ³ patriotism, ⁴ glowing, ⁵ the last fragrant breath, ⁶ at the head, ⁷ to try, ⁸ pertinacious.

φιλονεικίας ταύτης, ἃν ὁ ἀληθῶς φιλόπατρις στρατηγὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ἀριστείδης δὲν ἐπαρουσιάζετο ἐν τῷ μέσῳ¹ κηρύττων, ὅτι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι θέλουν δεχθῇ εὐχαρίστως ὅποιανδήποτε θέσιν καὶ ἂν τοῖς δώσωσι,² διότι δὲν περιμένουν νὰ τιμηθῶσιν ἀπὸ τὴν θέσιν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ θέλουν τιμήσει ταύτην, ὅποιανδήποτε καὶ ἂν ᾖ.³ Τοιοῦτοτρόπως ἡ φιλονεικία ἐπαυσεν, ἡ ὁμόνοια ἐπανῆλθε, καὶ ἡ νίκη ἐστεφάνωσε τὰ Ἑλληνικὰ ὅπλα, καὶ ἐπεσφράγισε⁴ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἐλευθερίαν εἰς τὴν πεδιάδα τῶν Πλαταιῶν.

Μετὰ τὴν μάχην ταύτην ὁ Πausanίας, ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ στόλου μεταβὰς εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον, ἐκυρίευσεν⁵ αὐτὸ, προσθέσας εἰς τὰ πλούσια Περσικὰ λάφυρα, τὰ ὅποια εἰς τὰς Πλαταιὰς ἔλαβε, καὶ ἄλλα πολὺ πλουσιώτερα, τὰ ὅποια εἰς τὸ Βυζάντιον εὔρεν.

Ἀλλὰ τὰ πλούτη καὶ ἡ δόξα τυφλόνουν ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τοὺς ἀδυνάτους νόας,⁶ καὶ διαφθείρουν τὰς ποταπὰς καὶ ἀγενεῖς καρδίας.⁷ Ἡ δόξα λοιπὸν τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ τὰ πλούσια λάφυρα ἐτύφλωσαν καὶ διέφθειραν τὸν Πausanίαν. Καθὼς δὲ ὁ μέθυσος δὲν χορταίνει οἶνον, τοιοῦτοτρόπως ὁ δοξομανὴς καὶ πλουτομανὴς⁸ Πausanίας, μὴ χορταίνων δόξαν καὶ πλούτη, κατήντησε χάριν αὐτῶν νὰ καύσῃ, ὅχι μόνον ἓνα ναὸν, ὥς ὁ Ἡρόστρατος, ἀλλὰ ὁλόκληρον τὴν Ἑλλάδα, προδίδων αὐτὴν αἰσχρῶς εἰς τὸν Ξέρξην.

Εὐτυχῶς αἱ προδοτικαὶ προτάσεις τοῦ Πausανίου ἀνεκαλύφθησαν ἐγκαίρως ὑπὸ τῶν συμπολιτῶν του· ἀλλ' ὅτε ἐπρόκειτο⁹ νὰ συλλάβωσι καὶ φυλακίσωσιν αὐτὸν, διὰ νὰ τὸν δικάσωσιν ὥς προδότην τῆς πατρίδος αὐτῶν, προφθάσας κατέφυγεν¹⁰ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἐν Σπάρτῃ ναοῦ τῆς Χαλκιοίκου Ἀθηνᾶς. Ἦτο δὲ θρησκευτικῶς ἀπηγορευμένον παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι νὰ συλλαμβάνωσιν ἀνθρώπον καταφυγόντα ἐντὸς ναοῦ.

Ἐπομένως οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται, μὴ δυνάμενοι νὰ συλλάβωσιν αὐτὸν, ἀπεφάσισαν νὰ τειχίσωσι τὴν θύραν τοῦ ναοῦ, ὅπως ἐντὸς αὐτοῦ ἀποθάνῃ τῆς πείνης¹¹ ὁ ἀπὸ ἄπληστον πείναν πλούτου καὶ δόξης κυριευθεὶς¹² Πausanίας.

¹ come forward. ² every position, which would be given to them. ³ whatever it might be. ⁴ to seal. ⁵ conquer. ⁶ all who are imbeciles. ⁷ the vulgar and cowardly. ⁸ ambitious and greedy. ⁹ if it happened. ¹⁰ saved himself in time. ¹¹ starve. ¹² ruled.

Λέγεται¹ δὲ ὅτι ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ Πανσανίου ἔθεσεν εἰς τὴν θύραν τοῦ ναοῦ τὸν πρῶτον λίθον κατὰ τοῦ προδότου νιοῦ της, αἰσχυνομένη² διότι ἐγέννησε τέκνον ἀνάξιον τῆς Σπάρτης.

3. Ἀληπασᾶς καὶ Σούλι.

Χρόνους πολλοὺς ἐπολέμει³ ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς τὸ Σούλιον, ἀγωνιζόμενος νὰ κυριεύσῃ αὐτὸ, καὶ νὰ καθυποτάξῃ τοὺς Σουλιώτας· ἀλλ' οἱ νέοι αὐτοὶ Σπαρτιᾶται, ἐμπνεόμενοι⁴ ἀπὸ τὸ ἱερὸν αἶσθημα τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ, γενναίως πάντοτε ὑπερασπίθησαν τὴν πατρίδα των, καὶ ἡρώϊκῶς ἀπέκρουσαν τοὺς πολυαρίθμους στρατοὺς τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ.

Κατὰ τὸ 1800 ἀπελπισθεὶς ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἀπὸ τὴν δύναμιν τῶν ὅπλων του, κατέφυγεν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τῶν χρημάτων, ἐλπίζων ὅτι δι' αὐτῶν ἠθελὲ κατορθώσῃ τοὺς σκοποὺς του. Ὅθεν στέλλει πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ Σούλιον, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν προσφέρει δύο χιλιάδας πονγγίων⁵ πρὸς τοὺς Σουλιώτας, ὑποσχόμενος εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀσυδοσίαν⁶ καὶ ὅποιασδήποτε γαίας τοῦ ζητήσωσι πρὸς ἀποκατάστασίν των,⁷ ἀρκεῖ νὰ⁸ τῷ παραδώσωσι τοὺς ἀπορθήτους βράχους τοῦ Σουλίου των.

Ἴδον δὲ ἡ ἀπάντησις τοῦ ἡρώϊκοῦ τούτου λαοῦ εἰς τὰς προτάσεις τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ.

„Βεζιρ Ἀληπασᾶ σὲ χαιρετοῦμεν!⁹

Ἡ πατρίς μας εἶναι ἀπείρως γλυκύτερα καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ ἄσπρα σου,¹⁰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς εὐτυχεῖς τόπους ὅπου ὑπόσχεσαι νὰ μᾶς δώσῃς. Ὅθεν ματαίως κοπιᾶξεις, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐλευθερία μας δὲν πωλεῖται οὔτε ἀγοράζεται μ' ὅλους τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς γῆς, παρὰ μόνον μὲ τὸ αἷμα καὶ μὲ τὸν θάνατον καὶ τοῦ ὑστέρου¹¹ Σουλιώτου.

οἱ Σουλιῶται μικροὶ καὶ μεγάλοι.”

Ἀποτυχὼν ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἐνώπιον τῆς ἀφιλοχρηματίας¹² καὶ τῆς ἰσχυρᾶς φιλοπατορίας τῶν γενναίων Σουλιωτῶν, προσέφυγεν εἰς τὰ μέσα τῆς διαιρέσεως¹³ καὶ τῆς προδοσίας.

¹ it is said. ² for she was ashamed. ³ made war. ⁴ animated. ⁵ a purse = 500 piasters. ⁶ free from duty. ⁷ settlement. ⁸ if they would only agree. ⁹ be welcome. ¹⁰ thy money. ¹¹ last. ¹² disinterestedness. ¹³ dissension.

Ἐπροσπάθησε λοιπὸν νὰ διαφθείρῃ¹ ἰδιαιτέρως τὸν Σουλιώτην Ζέρβαν, καὶ διὰ τῆς προδοσίας αὐτοῦ νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ τὴν ὑποδούλωσιν τοῦ Σουλίου. Ὅθεν ἐπρόσφερεν εἰς αὐτὸν ὀκτακόσια πονγία καὶ μεγίστας τιμὰς, ἂν συντελέσῃ² εἰς τοὺς σκοποὺς του. Ἀλλ' ὁ Σουλιώτης Ζέρβας ἰδοὺ τί ἀπήντησε πρὸς τὸν Ἀληπασᾶν·

„Σὲ εὐχαριστῶ, Βεζίρη, διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ ἀγάπην σου· πλὴν τὰ ὀκτακόσια πονγία παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ μοῦ τὰ στείλῃς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ δὲν ἤξεύρω νὰ τὰ μετρήσω· καὶ ἂν ἤξευρα πάλιν δὲν ἤμουν εὐχαριστημένος οὔτε μίαν³ πέτραν τῆς πατρίδος μου νὰ σοὶ δώσω δι' ἀντιπληρωμὴν, καὶ οὐχὶ πατρίδα ὀλόκληρον ὥς φαντάζεσαι.⁴

Ἡ τιμὴ δὲ ὅπου⁵ μοῦ ὑπόσχεσαι μοῦ εἶναι ἄχρηστος.⁶ Πλούτος καὶ τιμὴ εἰς ἐμὲ εἶναι τὰ ἄρματα μου,⁷ μὲ τὰ ὅποια ἀπαθανατίζω τὸ ὄνομά μου, ὑπερασπιζόμενος τὴν γλυκυτάτην μου πατρίδα.

Ζέρβας.”

¹ to bribe. ² if he would favour. ³ none. ⁴ you imagine. ⁵ the.
⁶ useless. ⁷ my weapons.

THIRD COURSE.

I.

Vocabulary.

1. The World.

the world, ὁ κόσμος.	the new moon, τὸ νέον φεγγάρι.
- elements, τὰ στοιχεῖα.	- full moon, τὸ γεμάτον φεγγάρι.
- sun, ὁ ἥλιος.	- light, τὸ φῶς.
- moon, τὸ φεγγάρι, or: ἡ σελήνη.	- east(morning), ἡ ἀνατολή.
- stars, τὰ ἄστροα.	- south (noon), ἡ νοτία.
- sky, ὁ οὐρανός.	- west (evening), ἡ δῦσις.
- planets, οἱ πλανῆται.	- north (midnight), ὁ βορέας.
- comet, ὁ κομήτης.	- cloud, τὸ νέφος.
- moonshine, τὸ φῶς τοῦ φεγγαριοῦ.	

2. The Elements.

the fire, ἡ φωτιά.	the canal, τὸ κανάλι.
- water, τὸ νερόν.	- wave, τὸ κύμα.
- sea, ἡ θάλασσα.	- earth, ἡ γῆ.
- lake, ἡ λίμνη.	- universe, τὸ πᾶν.
- ocean, ὁ ὠκεανός.	- island, ἡ νῆσος.
- harbour, ὁ λιμὴν.	- mountain, τὸ βουνόν.
- tide, ἡ ῥοή.	- valley, ἡ κοιλάδα.
- ebb, ἡ παλίρροια.	- air, ὁ ἀέρας.
- river, τὸ ποτάμι, or: ὁ ποταμός.	- wind, ὁ ἄνεμος.

3. The Weather.

the weather, ὁ καιρός.	the hail, τὸ χαλάζι.
- cold, τὸ κρύος, τὸ κρύον.	- ice, ὁ πάγος.
- frost, τὸ κρύος.	- storm, ἡ ἀνεμοζάλη.
- heat, ἡ ζέστη.	- thunder, ἡ βροντή.
- dew, ἡ δροσιά.	- lightning, ἡ ἀστραπή.
- fog, ἡ καταχνιά.	- storm, ἡ μπόρα ἢ θύελλα.
- hoar frost, ἡ πάχνη.	- barometer, τὸ βαρόμετρον.
- snow, τὸ χιόνι.	- thermometer, τὸ θερμομέτρον.
- rain, ἡ βροχή.	
- rainbow, ἡ ἴρις.	

4. The Time.

the time, ὁ καιρός.	the second, τὸ λεπτόν δεύτερον.
- beginning, ἡ ἀρχή.	- morning, τὸ πρωί, or τὸ ταχύ.
- eternity, ἡ αἰωνιότης.	- sun-rise, ἡ ἀνατολή.
- end, τὸ τέλος.	- noon, τὸ μεσημέρι, or: μεσημέριον.
- year, τὸ ἔτος, ὁ χρόνος.	- afternoon, τὸ ἀπομεσημέρι.
- century, μία ἑκατοντάδα χρόνους.	- sunset, τὸ βασιλευμα τοῦ ἡλίου.
- month, ὁ μῆνας, or: ὁ μῆν.	- evening, τὸ βράδυ, or: ἡ ἑσπέρα.
- week, ἡ ἐβδομάδα.	- night, ἡ νύξ, or: ἡ νύκτα.
- day, ἡ ἡμέρα.	- midnight, τὰ μεσάνυκτα.
- hour, ἡ ὥρα.	
- half hour, ἡ μισὴ ὥρα.	
- quarter of an hour, τὸ τεταρτον τῆς ὥρας.	
- minute, τὸ λεπτόν.	

5. The Seasons, Months and Days.

the seasons, οἱ καιροὶ τοῦ χρόνου.	February, ὁ φεβρουάριος.
- spring, ἡ ἀνοιξίς.	March, ὁ μάρτιος.
- summer, τὸ καλοκαίρι.	April, ὁ ἀπρίλιος.
- autumn, τὸ φθινόπωρον.	May, ὁ μάϊος.
- winter, ὁ χειμῶνας.	June, ὁ ἰούνιος.
January, ὁ ἰανουάριος.	July, ὁ ἰούλιος.
	August, ὁ ἀύγουστος.

September, ὁ σепτέμ-
βριος.
October, ὁ οκτώβριος.
November, ὁ νοέμβριος.
December, ὁ δεκέμβριος.
Monday, ἡ δευτέρα.

Tuesday, ἡ τρίτη.
Wednesday, ἡ τετάρτη.
Thursday, ἡ πέμπτη.
Friday, ἡ παρασκευή.
Saturday, τὸ σαββάτο.
Sunday, ἡ κυριακή.

6. Trees, Flowers, etc.

the tree, τὸ δένδρον.
- plant, τὸ φυτόν.
- branch, τὸ κλωνάρι, or:
κλωνάριον, or: ὁ κλών.
- stem of a tree, τὸ κορ-
μάλι, or: ὁ κορμός τοῦ
δένδρου, or: τὸ στέλεχος
- leaf, τὸ φύλλον.
- bark, ἡ φλοῦδα.
- root, ἡ ῥίζα.
- fruit, ὁ καρπός.
- kernel, τὸ κουκοῦτζι.
- oak, ἡ δρυς, or: ἡ βα-
λανιδία.
- beech, ἡ φηγός, or: ὄξυά.
- fir, ἡ ἔλατος, or: ἡ ἐλάτη.
- pine, ὁ πεῦκος, or: κου-
κουναριά.
- lime-tree, ὁ φιλύρα.
- willow, ἡ ἱτέα.
- elm-tree, ἡ πτελειά.
- birch, ἡ σημύδα.
- ash-tree, ἡ ἀγριοβαλα-
νιδία.
- poplar, ἡ λεύκη, or: κου-
κουβιά.
- apple-tree, ἡ μηλιά.
- pear-tree, ἡ ἀπειδιά.
- plum-tree, ἡ δαμασκηλιά.
- cherry-tree, ἡ κερασία.

the fig-tree, ἡ συκιά.
- nut-tree, ἡ καρυδιά.
- flower, τὸ ἄνθος, or: τὸ
λουλούδι.
- nosegay, τὸ δεμάτι λου-
λούδια.
- rose, τὸ τριαντάφυλλον,
or: ῥόδον.
- tulip, ὁ λαλές, or: ὁ τυ-
λίπη.
- pink, τὸ γαρόφαλο, or:
τὸ καρυόφυλλον.
- violet, τὸ ἴον, or: το ἴσ-
τιον.
- hyacinth, τὸ ζιμπίλι, or:
ὁ ὑάκινθος.
- lily, τὸ κρίνον, or: ὁ κρί-
νος.
- vegetables, τὰ ὀσπρία, or:
χορταρικά.
- spinach, τὸ σπανάκι, or:
ἡ ἀτράφαξις.
- cabbage, τὸ λάχανον, or:
τὸ καρπολάχανον.
- asparagus, τὸ σπαράγγι,
or: τὸ ἀσπαράγγιον.
- artichoke, ἡ ἀγκινάρα.
- potatoes, τὰ γαιόμηλα.
- rice, τὸ ῥίзи.
- turnip, τὸ γογγύλι.

the radish, τὸ ῥεπάνιον, or: ἡ ῥαφανὶς.	the peas, τὰ πιζέλλια.
- salad, τὸ μαροῦλι, or: ἡ σαλάτα.	- beans, τὰ φασούλια.
- celery, τὸ σέλινον.	- cucumber, τὸ ἀγκοῦρι.
	- cauliflower, τὸ κουνου- πίδι.

7. Birds.

the bird, τὸ πουλὶ, or: τὸ πτηνόν.	the capon, τὸ καπώνιον.
- nest, ἡ φωλεά, or: φω- λιά.	- turkey, ἡ κούρκα, or: τὸ ντίντιο, or: ἡ μισήρκα.
- egg, τὸ αὐγόν.	- pheasant, ὁ φασιανός.
- egg-shell, τὸ τζέφλι.	- goose, ἡ χήνα, or: ὁ χήν.
- yolk, ὁ κρόκος τοῦ αὐγοῦ.	- wild goose, ἡ ἀγριοχίνα.
- eagle, ὁ ἀετός.	- duck, ἡ πάπια, or: ἡ νῆσσα.
- ostrich, ἡ στρουθοκάμη- λος.	- wild-duck, ἡ ἀγριοπάπ- πια.
- vulture, ὁ γύπας, γύψ.	- partridge, ἡ πέρδικα, or: πέρδιξ.
- crane, ὁ γερανός.	- snipe, ἡ ὀρνιθοσκαλίδα, or: μπεκάτσα.
- falcon, τὸ γιεράκι.	- lark, ὁ κορυδαλός, or: σκορδαλός.
- raven, ὁ κόρακας, or: κό- ραξ.	- quail, τὸ ὀρτύγι, or: τὸ χαμοκνλάδι.
- crow, ἡ γοραντζίνα, or: κορώνη.	- magpie, ἡ κίσσα.
- peacock, τὸ παβόνι, or: παγώνιον.	- goldfinch, τὸ χαρδέλι, or: καρδερίνι.
- stork, τὸ λειλέκι, or: λε- λέκι.	- greenfinch, ἡ ἀκανθίς.
- swan, ὁ κύκνος.	- nightingale, τὸ ἀηδόνι.
- heron, ὁ ἐρωδιός.	- canarybird, τὸ κανάρι.
- pigeon, τὸ περιστέρι, or: περιστερά.	- parrot, ὁ ψιττακός, or παπάγας.
- cock, ὁ πετεινός, or: ἀλέκτωρ.	- swallow, ἡ χελιδών.
- hen, ἡ ὄρνις.	- cuckoo, ὁ κοῦκκος.

8. Fishes.

the fish, τὸ ὀψάρι, or: ὀψάριον, or: ὁ ἰχθύς.	the trout, τὸ χρυστόψαρον, or: τρώκτης.
- scale, τὸ λέπι, or: ὁ μπαγᾶς.	- carp, τὸ σαζάνι, or: ὁ κυπρίνος.
- bone, τὸ ψαροκόκαλον, or: τὸ ἀγκάθιον.	- anchovy, ἡ σαρδέλλα, or: σάρδη.
- fin, τὸ πτερόν τοῦ ψαριοῦ.	- crab, ἡ καραβίδα.
gill, τὸ σπάραχρον.	- lobster, ὁ ἀστακός.
- whale, ὁ κῆτος.	- shell fish, τὰ ὀστρακοδέματα.
- dolphin, ὁ δελφίν, or: δελφίνας.	- shell, τὸ μύδι, or: ἡ ἀχινύδα.
- eel, τὸ χέλι, or: τὸ ἐχέλιον.	- oyster, τὸ στρίδι, or: ὀστρεον.
- pike, τὸ γουμπρί, or: ὁ λούκιος.	- snail, ὁ σαλίσσαρος, or: κοχλίας.
- mackerel, τὸ σκουμβρί.	- frog, ὁ βάτραχος, or: βάκακος.
- salmon, ὁ σαλομῶν, or: ἀττακεὺς.	- leech, ἡ βδέλλα.
- herring, ἡ μαινίς, or: ἡ αἰρίχνα.	- crocodile, ὁ κροκόδειλος.
- sturgeon, ἡ μουρούνα.	- turtle, ἡ χελῶνα.
- sea eel, τὸ μουγγρί.	- caviar, τὸ χαβιάρι, or: ὠατάριχον.
- sole, τὸ χάψι.	
- perch, ἡ πέρκη.	

9. Insects.

the worm, ὁ σκώληξ, or: τὸ σκουλήκι.	the spider's web, ἡ ἀραχνιά.
- insect, τὸ μαμοῦνι, or: ζῷον.	- bee, ἡ μέλισσα.
- vermin, τὸ ἔντομον.	- beehive, ὁ μελισσών.
- toad, ὁ φρῦνος, or: ἡ μπράσκα.	- drone, ὁ μπούμπουρας.
- lizard, ἡ γουστερίτζα.	- wasp, ἡ σφήξ.
- fly, ἡ μυίγα, or: μύγα.	- beetle, ὁ πούπουνας, or: ὁ ἀσκάθαρρος.
- spider, ἡ ἀράχνη.	- gnat, τὸ κουνούπι.
	- moth, τὸ γαργάρι.

the butterfly, ἡ πεταλοῦδα,	the glow-worm, ἡ κωλορότια.
or: ψύχη.	- scorpion, ὁ σκαρπιός.
- cock-chaffer, ὁ ζοῦνος.	- snake, τὸ φίδι.
- cricket, ὁ τζίντζικας, or:	- viper, ἡ ἔχιδνα.
τέττιξ.	- tarantula, ἡ ταράντουλα.
- locust, ἡ ἀκροίς, or: ἀκρίδα.	

10. Quadrupeds.

the quadruped, τὸ τετράπο-	the donkey, ὁ γάδαρος, or:
δον.	ὁ ὄνος.
- wild animal, τὸ ἀγρίδι,	- mule, τὸ μονλάρι.
or: τὸ ἄγριον θηρίον.	- stag, τὸ ἐλάφι.
- animal, τὸ ζῶον.	- buck, τὸ ζαρκάδι.
- herd, τὸ κοπάδι, or: ἡ	- hare, ὁ λαγός.
ποίμνη.	- rabbit, τὸ κουνέλι.
- lion, ὁ λέων, or: τὸ λεον-	- goat, ἡ γίδα, or: αἶξ.
τάρει.	- ox, τὸ βοῖδι, or: ὁ βοῦς.
- lioness, ἡ λέαινα, or: λεον-	- cow, ἡ ἀγελάδα, or: ἡ
ταρίνα.	βοῦς.
- hyena, ἡ ὕαινα.	- calf, τὸ μοσχάρι.
- tiger, ἡ τίγρις.	- horse, τὸ ἄλογον, or: ὁ
- elephant, ὁ ἐλέφας, or:	ἵππος.
ἐλέφαντας.	- mare, ἡ φορὰδα, or: ἡ
- panther, ἡ πάρδαλις, or:	ἵππος.
λεοντοπάρδαλις.	- sheep, ἡ προβατίνα.
- leopard, ὁ λεόπαρδος, or:	- lamb, τὸ προβατάκι, or:
λεοντόπαρδος.	τὸ ἀρνίον.
- camel, τὸ καμήλι.	- pig, τὸ γουροῦνι.
- dromedary, τὸ δρομεδά-	- sow, ἡ σκρόφα, or: σύ-
ριον.	αινα.
- bear, ἡ ἀρκούδα, or: αρ-	- wild boar, ὁ ἀγριόχοιρος.
κτός.	- dog, ὁ σκύλος, or: κύων.
- wolf, ὁ λύκος.	- cat, ἡ γάτα.
- she wolf, ἡ λύκαινα.	- squirrel, ἡ βερβερίτζα.
- fox, ἡ ἀλεπού.	- mouse, ὁ ἐλεῖος, μῦς.
- monkey, ἡ μαϊμού, or:	- rat, ὁ μέγας ποντικός.
ὁ πίθηκος.	- mole, ὁ τυφλοποντικός.

11. The State.

the state, ἡ πολιτεία.

- Government, τὸ κυβέρ-
νημα.
- Monarchy, ἡ μοναρχία.
- Democracy, ἡ δημοκρα-
τία.
- Republic, ἡ ῥεπούμπλικα,
(or better), δημοκρατία.
- aristocracy, ἡ ἀριστο-
κρατεία.
- anarchy, ἡ ἀναρχία.
- oligarchy, ἡ ὀλιγαρχία.
- amnesty, ἡ ἀμνηστία.
- Empire, ἡ αὐτοκρατορία.
- kingdom, ἡ βασιλεία.
- law, ὁ νόμος.
- lawgivers, οἱ νομοποιοί.
- Crown, ἡ κορώνη, τὸ
στέμμα.

the Monarch, ὁ μονάρχης.

- King, ὁ βασιλεύς, or:
ὁ ἥγας.
- Queen, ἡ βασίλισσα.
- Prince royal, ὁ διάδοχος.
- Prince, ὁ βασιλόπαις,
ὁ πρίγκιπ.
- Princess, ἡ πριγκί-
πessa.
- Consul, ὁ πρόξενος, or:
κόνσολος.
- Vice-consul, ὁ ἀντιπρό-
ξενος.
- Chancellor, ὁ καγκελά-
ριος, or: γραμματεὺς.
- Lord Privy Seal, ὁ μέγας
λογοθέτης.
- Governor, ὁ ἑπαρχος.

12. Man and Parts of the Body.

the man, ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

- body, τὸ σῶμα.
- flesh, ἡ σάρκα, or: σάρξ.
- head, ἡ κεφαλή, or: τὸ
κεφάλι.
- skull, τὸ κρανίον.
- forehead, τὸ κούτελον.
- face, τὸ πρόσωπον.
- eye, ὁ ὀφθαλμός.
- eyebrows, ἡ ὀφρύς, or:
τὸ φρύδι.
- eyelid, τὸ βλέφαρον.
- eyelashes, τὰ ματόκλαδα.
- eyeball, τὸ ὀμματόφυλ-
λον.
- ear, τὸ αὐτίον, τὸ οὖς.
- hair, { ἡ κόμη.
τὰ μαλλία.

the cheek, τὸ μάγουλον, or:

- ἡ παρειά.
- nose, ἡ μύτη.
- nostrils, τὰ ῥωθούνια.
- mouth, τὸ στόμα.
- lip, τὸ χεῖλος, or: τὸ
χεῖλι.
- gum, ὁ οὐρανίσκος.
- teeth, τὸ ὀδόντι, or: τὸ
δοντί.
- tongue, ἡ γλῶσσα.
- chin, τὸ πηγούνιον.
- beard, τὰ γένεια.
- moustache, τὸ μουστάκι.
- neck, ὁ λαιμός.
- throat, ὁ γούργουρας, ἡ
λάρυγξ.
- shoulder, ὁ ὤμος.

the back, ἡ ῥάχη.
 - spine, τὸ ῥαχοκόκκαλον.
 - arm, ὁ βραχίον.
 - elbow, ὁ ἄγκων.
 - fist, ὁ γρόνθος.
 - hand, ἡ χεὶρ, or: τὸ χέρι.
 - open hand, ἡ παλάμη,
 or: ἡ φροῦχτα.
 - finger, ὁ δάκτυλος; or:
 τὸ δάκτυλον.

the thumb, ὁ μέγας δάκτυλος.
 - right hand, τὸ δεξιὸν χέρι.
 - left hand, τὸ ἀριστερὸν
 χέρι.
 - chest, τὸ στῆθος.
 - stomach, ὁ στόμαχος.
 - heart, ἡ καρδία.
 - liver, τὸ σικώτι, or: ἡπαρ.
 - lung, ὁ πνεύμων.
 - foot, τὸ ποδᾶρι.

13. Faculties of Mind and Body.

the life, ἡ ζωή.
 - memory, τὸ ἐνθυμητι-
 κόν, or: ἡ μνήμη.
 - thought, ὁ λογισμός.
 - soul, ἡ ψυχή.
 - reason, τὸ λογικόν.
 - intellect, ὁ νοῦς, or: ἡ
 διάνοια.
 - will, ἡ θέλησις.
 - faculty of judgement, ἡ
 κρίσις.
 - talent, ἡ ἀγχίνωια, or:
 εὐφυνία.
 - knowledge, ἡ προκοπή.
 - imagination, ἡ φαντασία.
 - idea, ἡ ἰδέα.
 - opinion, ἡ γνώμη, or:
 δόξα.
 - forgetfulness, ἡ λησμονή-
 σια, or: ἡ λήθη.
 - folly, ἡ τρέλα, or: μανία.
 - stupidity, ἡ ἀνοησία.
 - wisdom, ἡ σοφία.
 - character, ὁ χαρακτήρ.
 - confidence, ἡ ἐμπιστο-
 σύνη.
 - suspicion, ἡ ὑποψία.

the fear, ὁ φόβος, or: ἡ δειλία.
 - shame, ἡ ἐντροπή, or:
 αἰσχύνη.
 - rest, repose, ἡ ἡσυχία
 - uneasiness, ἡ ἀνησυχία.
 - despair, ἡ ἀπελπισία.
 - enmity, ἡ ἔχθρα.
 - amazement, ὁ θαυμασ-
 μός.
 - attention, ἡ προσοχή.
 - joy, ἡ χαρά.
 - sadness, ἡ λύπη, or:
 θλίψις.
 - passion, τὸ πάθος.
 - detestation, τὸ μῖσος.
 - liveliness, ἡ ζωηρότης.
 - astonishment, ὁ θαυμα-
 σμός.
 - sleep, ὁ ὕπνος.
 - dream, τὸ ὄνειρον, or:
 ἐνύπνιον.
 - disease, ἡ ἀρρώστια,
 or: ἀσθένεια.
 - death, ὁ θάνατος.
 - health, ἡ ὑγεία.
 - beauty, ἡ εὐμορφία, or:
 ὡραιότης.

14. Age.

the age, ἡ ἡλικία.	the youth, ὁ νεός, or: τὸ μει- ράκιον.
- childhood, ἡ νηπιότης.	- bachelor, ὁ παρθένος.
- youth, ἡ νεότης, or: τὰ νιάτα.	- young lady, ἡ παρθένος.
- child, τὸ τέκνον, or: τὸ παιδί.	- servant, ἡ θεράπαινα.
- baby, τὸ νήπιον, or: τὸ βρέφος.	- husband, ὁ ἄνδρας, or: ἀνὴρ.
- boy, τὸ ἀγόρι, or: τὸ παιδίον.	- wife, ἡ γυναῖκα, or: ἡ γυνή.
- girl, ἡ κόρη.	- old man, ὁ γέρων.
- little girl, τὸ κορίτζι, or: κορίτζιον.	- old woman, ἡ γριά, or: γερόντισσα.
	- aged, ὁ ἐσχατογέρον.

15. Relations.

the relationship, ἡ συγγένεια.	the son, ὁ υἱός, or: τὸ παιδί.
- relations, οἱ συγγενεῖς.	- daughter, ἡ θυγάτηρ, or: ἡ θυγατέρα, or: ἡ κόρη.
- family, ἡ οἰκογένεια, or: ἡ φραμίλια.	- eldest, ὁ πρωτότοκος.
- friend, ὁ φίλος, or: ἐταῖ- ρος.	- younger, ὁ νεώτερος υἱός.
- female friend, ἡ φιλενάδα, or: ἡ φίλη.	- only son, ὁ μονουἱός, or: τὸ μονοπαιδί.
- enemy, ὁ ἐχθρός.	- adopted son, ὁ ψυχουῖος.
- ancestors, οἱ πρόγονοι.	- brother, ὁ ἀδελφός.
- descendants, οἱ μεταγε- νέστεροι, or: οἱ ἀπόγο- νοι.	- sister, ἡ ἀδελφή.
- parents, οἱ γονεῖς, or: οἱ συγγενεῖς.	- step-father, ὁ μητριῖος.
- father, ὁ πατήρ, or: πα- τέρας.	- step-mother, ἡ μητριῖα.
- mother, ἡ μήτηρ, or: μη- τέρα, or: μάνα.	- father-in-law, ὁ πενθε- ρός, or: μητριῖος.
- grand-father, ὁ πάππος, or: παππούλης.	- mother-in-law, ἡ πεν- θερά, or: μητριῖα.
- grand-mother, ἡ προμή- τωρ, or: ἡ βάβα, or: ἡ γιαγιά.	- son-in-law, ὁ γαμβρός, or: ὁ προγονός.
	- daughter-in-law, ἡ νύμφη, or: ἡ προγονή.
	- brother-in-law, ὁ συμ- πένθερος, or: ὁ γυναι- κάδελφος.
	- sister-in-law, ἡ συμπεν-

θεῖρα, or: ἡ γυναῖκα- δέλφη.	the nephew, ὁ ἀνεψιός.
the uncle, ὁ θεῖος, or: μπάρ- μπας.	- niece, ἡ ἀνεψιά.
- aunt, ἡ θεία, or: ἄμμια.	- cousin, ὁ ἐξάδελφος.
- grand-son, ὁ ἑγγονος, or: ἑγγονός.	- matrimony, ἡ συζυγία.
- grand-daughter, ἡ ἑγγο- νος, or: ἑγγόνη.	- bridegroom, ὁ νυμφίος, or: ὁ νεόγαμβρος.
	- bride, ἡ νύμφη.

16. The Table.

the table, ἡ τράπεζα, or: τραπέζι.	the sugar-basin, ἡ σακχαρο- πυξίς.
- chair, τὸ σκαμνίον.	- vinegar bottle, τὸ ὀξυδε- ρον, or: ἡ ὄξις.
- table cloth, τὸ τραπεζο- μάνδυλον.	- mustard-pot, τὸ σιναπο- δοχεῖον.
- table napkin, ἡ πετζέττα, τὸ χειρόμακτον.	- bottle, τὸ ὑάλιον, or: ἡ λάβηρος.
- plate, τὸ πιάτον, τὸ πινάκιον.	- glass, τὸ ποτήριον.
- knife, τὸ μαχαίριον.	- cup and saucer, τὸ φλιτ- ζάνι, or: ἡ τάσσα.
- fork, τὸ πειρούνιον.	- salver, ὁ δίοκος.
- spoon, τὸ χουλιάριον, ἡ παροψίς.	- towel, τὸ χειρόμακτρον.
- dish, τὸ κοχλιώριον, or: ἡ ἀπλάδα.	- sugar, ἡ ζαχάρη.
- pepper-castor, τὸ πεπε- ροδοχεῖον.	- candle, τὸ κέρι.
- saltcellar, τὸ ἀλατήριον.	- lamp, ὁ λύχνος.
	- candle-stick, τὸ λυχνάρι, or: τὸ κηροπήγιον.

17. Eatables.

the viands, τὰ ἀναγκαῖα τῆς ζωῆς.	the breakfast, τὸ πρόγευμα.
- meal, τὸ γεῦμα.	- dinner, τὸ γεῦμα, or: ἄριστον.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>the supper, ὁ δεῖπνος.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - banquet, τὸ συμπόσιον. - soup, ἡ σούπα. - boiled, τὸ βραστὸν or: ἐφθὸν. - beef, τὸ σκέτον, or: βόειον. - gravy, ἡ σάλτσα. - pie, ἡ πίτα, τὸ ἀρτόκρεας. - venison, τὸ ἀγρίμιον. - pancake, ὁ τηγανίτης. - omelet, τὸ σφουγγάτον. - eggs, τὰ αὐγά, or: ὠά. - fresh eggs, νέω αὐγά. - soft boiled eggs, νερουλά αὐγά. - meat, τὸ κρέας. - roast meat, τὸ ψητὸν, or: ὀπτὸν. - veal, τὸ μωσχάρισιον (κρέας). - lamb, τὸ ἀρνίσιον (κρέας). - mutton, τὸ πρόβειον (κρέας). - pork, τὸ χοίρινον. - hen, ἡ ὄρνις. a young chicken, τὸ ὀρνιθόπουλον, or: ὀρνίθιον. <p>the ham, τὸ χοιρομέρι.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liver, τὸ σικότι, or: ἡπαρ. - salad, ἡ σαλάτα. - stew, τὸ ἄρτυμα, or: κάρυκευμα. - cake, τὸ πέμμα. - polenta, τὸ κεςκέκι. | <p>the bread, τὸ ψωμί, or: ὁ ἄρτος.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - crust, ἡ κορά, or: ὁ ἀττάραχος. - crumb, ἡ ψιχία. - black bread, τὸ μαῦρον ψωμί, ὁ μέλας ἄρτος. - white bread, τὸ ἄσπρον ψωμί. - a piece of bread, κομμάτι ψωμί. - flour, τὸ ἀλεύριον. - bacon, τὸ χοίρινον πᾶχος. - butter, τὸ βούτυρον. - cream, τὸ ἀνθόγαλον. - milk, τὸ γάλα. - cheese, τὸ τυρίον, or: τὸ τυρί. - cheese cake, ἡ τυρόπητα. - pea, τὸ πιζέλλιον, or: πίσον. - bean, τὸ κουκίον. - rice, τὸ ὀρύζιον, or: τὸ ῥίζι. - cabbage, τὸ καρπολάχανον, or: ἡ κρέμβη. - cauliflower, τὸ κουνουπίδι. - pepper, τὸ πιπέρι. - vinegar, τὸ ξύδι, or: τὸ ὀξύδιον. - oil, τὸ λάδι, or: ἔλαιον. - mustard, τὸ σινάπι, or: ἡ μωστάρδα. |
|---|--|

18. Fruit.

the fruit, τὸ ὅπωρικόν.	the nut, τὸ καρύδιον.
- apple, τὸ μήλον.	- hazelnut, τὸ λευτόκαρον.
- pear, τὸ ἀπίδι.	- chestnut, τὸ κάστανον.
- peach, τὸ ῥοδάκινον.	- almond, τὸ ἀμύγδαλον.
- fig, τὸ σῦκον.	- melon, τὸ πεπόνι.
- plum, τὸ ἀβράμηλον.	- raisin, αἱ σταφίδες.
- apricot, τὸ καΐσι, τὸ βαρύκοκκον.	- strawberry, τὸ χαμοκέρασον.
- cherry, τὸ κεράσι.	- blackberry, τὰ βατόμουρον.
- olive, ἡ ἐλαία.	- raspberry, τὸ χαμοβάτσινον.
- date, ὁ χουρμάς, or: φοίνιξ.	- gooseberry, τὸ φραγκοστάφυλον.
- orange, τὸ πρωτοκάλιον.	
- lemon, τὸ λειμώνιον.	
- grape, τὸ σταφύλιον.	

19. Beverages.

the wine, τὸ κρασί, or: οἶνος.	the punch, τὸ ποῦντζι.
- beer, ὁ ζῦθος, or: μπίρα.	- lemonade, ἡ λεμονάδα.
- brandy, τὸ ῥάκι.	- tea, τὸ τέϊ.
- French brandy, τὸ ἀρ-ῥάκι, τὸ οἰνόπνευμα.	- coffee, ὁ καφές.
- liquor, τὸ ῥοσόλι.	- chocolate, ἡ τζοκολάτα.
- cider, ἡ σικέρα.	- sherbet, τὸ σορμπέτι.
- water, τὸ νερόν.	- milk, τὸ γάλα.
	- cream, ἡ τζίπα.

20. The Parts of a House.

the house, τὸ ὀσπήτιον.	the chalk, ἡ ἀσβέστη.
- castle, τὸ καστέλι.	- gypsum, ὁ γύψος.
- palace, τὸ παλάτιον.	- beam, ἡ δοκός.
- saloon, ἡ σάλα.	- board, τὸ σανίδιον.
- room, τὸ δωμάτιον.	- roof, ἡ σκέπη, or: ἡ στέγη.
- story, floor, τὸ πάτωμα.	- chimney, ὁ φουγάρος, ἡ καπνοδόχη.
- wall, ὁ τοῖχος.	- ceiling, ὁ ὄροφος.
- stone, ἡ πέτρα, or: ὁ λίθος.	- ante-room, τὸ προδωμάτιον.
- brick, τὸ κεραμίδιον.	

the bedroom, ὁ κοιτών.	the key, τὸ κλειδί or: ἡ κλείς.
- window, τὸ παράθυρον.	- bolt, ὁ μάνδαλος.
- window glass, τὸ τζάμι.	- knocker, τὸ ῥόπτρον.
- shutters, τὸ ἀντιπαράθυρον.	- bell, τὸ κωδώνιον.
- gate, ἡ πόρτα.	- stairs, ἡ σκάλα.
- door, ἡ πόρτα, or: ἡ θύρα.	- steps, τὸ σκαλοπάτι.
- entrance, τὸ ἔμβασμα.	- kitchen, τὸ μαγειρεῖον.
- lock, ἡ κλειδαριά.	- cellar, τὸ κελλάρι.
	- wine cellar, ἡ οἰνοθήκη.
	- court, ἡ αὐλή.

21. Furniture.

the carpet, τὸ πένκι, ὁ τάπης.	the looking glass, ὁ καθρέπτης.
- bed, τὸ κρεβάτι, or: ἡ κλίνη.	- wardrobe, ἡ κασέλλα.
- cushion, the pillow, τὸ μαξιλλάρι, or: τὸ προσκέφαλον.	- trunk, τὸ κούφαρρον.
- counterpane, τὸ ἐπάπλωμα, or: ἐφάπλωμα.	- case, ἡ νίστη.
- sheets, τὸ σινδόνι.	- picture, ὁ πίναξ, or: τὸ ζωγράφημα.
- mattress, τὸ στρώμα.	- portrait, ἡ εἰκόνα.
- straw-mattress, τὸ ἄχυρόστρωμα.	- frame, τὸ περιβάζι.
- sofa, ὁ σοφάς, or: ἀνακλισμός.	- chandelier, ὁ πολυέλαιος.
- table, ἡ τράπεζα.	- candlestick, τὸ κηροπήγιον.
- press, τὸ συρτάρι.	- lamp, ἡ λουτζέρνα, or: ὁ λύχνος.
- chair, τὸ σκαμνί.	- candle, τὸ κερί, or: τὸ κηρίον.
- arm chair, τὸ ἀνακλιτήριον.	- snuffers, τὸ ψαλιδοκέρι.
- bench, τὸ κάθισμα.	- screen, τὸ κανδελέρι.
	- wash-handbasin, ἡ λεκάνη, or: τὸ χέρνιδον.
	- towels, τὸ χειρομάνδυλον.

22. The Town.

the town, ἡ χώρα, or: ἡ πόλις.	the commerical town, ἡ ἐμπορικὴ πόλις. [ἀγνιά.
- residence, ἡ βασιλικὴ πόλις.	- street, ἡ στράτα, or:

the market, ἡ πιάττσα.	the prison, ἡ φυλακή, or: ἡ χάψη.
- building, τὸ κτήριο, ἡ ἀγορά, or: οἰκοδόμημα.	- custom house, τὸ τελωνεῖον.
- palace, τὸ παλάτι.	- hotel, inn, τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον, or: πανδοχεῖον.
a house, ὁσπήτιον.	- theatre, τὸ θέατρον.
the church, ἡ ἐκκλησία.	- shop, τὸ ἐργαστήριον.
- clock-tower, τὸ καμπαναριόν.	- magazine, τὸ μαγαζι.
- tower, ὁ πύργος.	- chemist's shop, τὸ φαρμακοπωλεῖον.
- churchyard, τὸ μνημεῖον.	- suburb, τὸ προάστειον.
- bell, ἡ καμπάνα.	- bridge, ἡ γέφυρα, or: τὸ γεφύρι.
- monastery, τὸ μοναστήρι, or: τὸ μοναστήριον.	- harbour, ὁ λιμὴν.
- chapel, ἡ καπέλα.	- shore, ἡ ὄχθη.
- hospital, τὸ ὁσπιτάλι, τὸ νοσοκομεῖον.	- fountain, ἡ βρύσις, or: πηγή.
- orphan asylum, τὸ ὁρφανοτροφεῖον.	- mill, ὁ μύλος.
- school, τὸ σχολεῖον.	- manufactory, ἡ φάβρικα.
- library, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη.	- pavement, τὸ (ἔδαφος) λιθόστρωτον.
- town house, τὸ βουλευτήρι.	

23. The Country.

the village, τὸ χωρεῖον, or: ἡ κώμη.	the meadow, τὸ λιβάδι.
- estate, τὸ ὑποστατικόν.	- forest, ὁ λόγγος, or: ὁ δρυμὸς.
- fields, ἡ ἐξοχή.	- wood, τὸ ὀρμάνι, or: τὸ δάσος.
- mountain, τὸ βουνόν, or: τὸ ὄρος.	- thicket, τὸ χαμόκλαδον.
- hill, ὁ λόφος.	- hedge, ἡ φράκτη.
- rock, ὁ σκόπελος, or: τὸ βράχος.	- tree, τὸ δένδρον.
- valley, ἡ χούνη, or: κοιλάς.	- road, ὁ δρόμος.
- plain, ἡ πεδιάς ὁ κάμπος.	- ditch, τὸ χαντάκι.
- desert, ἡ ἔρημος.	- brook, τὸ ὀνάκι.
- field, τὸ χωράφι.	- swamp, ὁ βάλτος, or: ἔλος.
- soil, τὸ ἔδαφος.	- husbandry, ἡ γεωργική.

the piece of land, τὸ ὑποστα- τικόν.	the barley, τὸ κοιθάρι.
- country-man, ὁ γεωργός.	- oats, ἡ βρώμη.
- shepherd, ὁ τζουμπάνος, or: ποιμήν.	- grass, τὸ χορτάρι.
- plough, τὸ ἀλέτρι.	- hay, τὸ ξηρὸν χορτάριον.
- corn, — the wheat, τὸ σι- τάρι, or: ὁ πυρός.	- clover, τὸ τριφύλλι.
- rye, ἡ βοίζα, or: σηκάλη.	- moss, τὸ βρύον.
	- straw, τὸ ἄχυρον.
	- ear of corn, τὸ ἀστάχι, or: τὸ ἀστάχυον.

24. Writing and Study.

the pen, τὸ κονδύλι, or: ἡ πένα.	the line, ἡ γραμμή, or: ὁ στίχος.
- ink, ἡ μελάνη.	- syllable, ἡ συλλαβή.
- inkstand, τὸ καλαμάρι, or: μελανοδοχεῖον.	- expression, ἡ φράσις.
- paper, τὸ χαρτί, or: ὁ πάπυρος.	- note, τὸ γραμματάκι.
- blotting paper, τὸ στιπτό- χαρτον.	- note-book, τὸ σημειωμα- τάριον, or: ὁ χαρτοφύ- λακας.
a ream of paper, ἓν καδέρ- νον, or: ὁ φάκελος.	- ruler, τὸ λινίρι, or: ὁ κανών.
a quire of paper, ἓνας, τεστές, or: ἓν πέμπτον.	- taper, τὸ ἀγιοκέρι.
a sheet of paper, μία κόλλα.	- candlestick, τὸ λυχνάρι, or: ὁ λυχνοῦχος.
the pencil, τὸ μολυβοκόνδυ- λον.	- study, τὸ μουσεῖον.
- penknife, τὸ κονδυλομά- χαιρον.	- school, τὸ σχολεῖον.
- sealing wax, τὸ βουλοκέρι	- lesson, τὸ μάθημα.
- seal, ἡ βοῦλα.	- translation, ἡ μετάφρα- rule, ὁ κανών. [σις.
- wafer, τὸ βουλίνι ἢ ὄστια.	- university, ἡ ἀκαδημία, or: τὸ πανεπιστήμιον.
- letter, τὸ γράμμα, or: ἡ ἐπιστολή.	- college, τὸ διδασκαλεῖον.
- address, ἡ ἐπιγραφή.	- author, ὁ συγγραφεύς.
- signature, ἡ ὑπογραφή.	- pupil, ὁ μαθητής.
- writing, τὸ γράψιμον.	- book, τὸ βιβλίον.
- sheet, τὸ φύλλον.	- library, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη.
- page, τὸ καταβατόν, or: ἡ σελίς.	- binding, τὸ στίχωμα, or: τὸ δέσιμον.
	- margin, τὸ περιθώριον.
	- leaf, τὸ φύλλον.

the paragraph, ὁ παράγραφος.

- title, ἡ ἐπιγραφή.
- book-shelf, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη.
- master, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
- educator, ὁ παιδαγωγός.
- music master, ὁ διδάσκαλος τῆς μουσικῆς.
- professor, ὁ προφάτωρ, ὁ καθηγητής.
- learned man, ὁ πεπαιδευμένος, or: ἐπιστήμων.

the lawyer, ὁ δικολόγος, or συνήγορος.

- divine, ὁ θεολόγος.
- philosopher, ὁ φιλόσοφος.
- mathematician, ὁ μαθηματικός.
- astronomer, ὁ ἀστρονόμος.
- orator, ὁ ῥήτωρ.
- physician, ὁ ἰατρός.
- surgeon, ὁ χειρουργός.
- dentist, ὁ ὀδοντοῖατρός.

25. Arts and Sciences.

the science, ἡ ἐπιστήμη.

- theology, ἡ θεολογία.
- jurisprudence, ἡ νομική.
- moral philosophy — ethics, ἡ ἠθική.
- philosophy, ἡ φιλοσοφία.
- metaphysics, ἡ μεταφυσική.
- logic, ἡ λογική.
- physiology, ἡ φυσιολογία.
- medicine, ἡ ἰατρική.
- surgery, ἡ χειρουργία.
- rhetoric, ἡ ῥητορική.
- mathematics, ἡ μαθηματική.
- arithmetic, ἡ ἀριθμητική.
- geometry, ἡ γεωμετρία.
- algebra, ἡ ἄλγεβρα.
- astronomy, ἡ ἀστρονομία.

the grammar, ἡ γραμματική.

- anatomy, ἡ ἀνατομία.
- poetry, ἡ ποιητική.
- geography, ἡ γεωγραφία.
- physics, ἡ φυσική.
- history, ἡ ἱστορία.
- natural history, ἡ φυσικὴ ἱστορία.
- music, ἡ μουσική.
- fine arts, αἱ ἐλεῦθεραι τέχναι.
- art, ἡ τέχνη.
- painting, ἡ ζωγραφική.
- sculpture, ἡ γλυπτική.
- mechanics, ἡ μηχανική.
- chemistry, ἡ χημία.
- architecture, ἡ ἀρχιτεκτονική.
- printing, ἡ τυπογραφία.

II.

Idiomatic Phrases.

MEETING.

Good morning, Sir.
 Sir, good morning to you.
 I have the honour to wish
 you a good day.
 How do you do to-day?
 I hope you are in good health.
 — I hope I see you well.
 I am very well.
 Very well, thank God.
 How is your father?
 He is very well.
 How is your family?
 How are they all at home?
 And how is your mother?
 My mother is rather better
 to-day.
 She is much better.
 She is pretty well.
 She is tolerably well.
 She is middling.
 She is but indifferently well.
 She is not very well. — She
 is rather unwell.
 She is not well. — She is
 poorly.
 She is indisposed.
 She is ill.
 She is very ill.
 She is very ill indeed.
 She is dying.
 What ails her? — What is
 the matter with her?
 She has taken cold.

ΣΥΝΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Καλὴ(ν) ἡμέρα(ν), Κύριε.
Σᾶς εὐχόμαι, Κύριε, καλὴν
ἡμέραν.
Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν καὶ σᾶς
εὐχηθῶ καλὴν ἡμέραν.
Πῶς εὐρίσκεσθε σήμερον;
Ἐλπίζω, ὅτι εἰσθε ἐν καλῇ
ὕγειᾳ.
Εὐρίσκομαι πολὺ καλά.
Πολὺ καλὰ, δόξα τῷ Θεῷ.
Πῶς ἔχει ὁ Κύριος πατήρ
σας;
Πολὺ καλὰ, Κύριέ μου.
Πῶς ἔχει ὅλη ἡ οἰκογένεια;
Πῶς ἔχουσιν οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰ-
κίᾳ σας;
Καὶ ἡ Κυρία μήτηρ σας;
Ἡ μήτηρ μου εἶναι σήμερον
ὀλίγον καλῆτερα.
Εὐρίσκεται πολὺ καλῆτερα.
Εὐρίσκεται ἄρκετὰ καλά.
Εἶναι ὑποφερτά.
Εὐρίσκεται ἔτσι καὶ ἔτσι.
Εἶναι κάμποσον καλά.
Δὲν εἶνε τόσο καλὰ.
Δὲν εἶνε καλὰ.
Εἶνε ἀδιάθετος.
Εἶνε ἀσθενής.
Εἶνε πολὺ ἀσθενής.
Εἶνε πολὺ ἄρρωστος.
Τελεῖναι. Ἀποθνήσκει.
Τί ἔχει; Τί τῆς λείπει;
Ἐκρουλόγησεν.

She has a cold.
She is feverish.
I am very sorry to hear it.
How long has she been ill?
How long has she been unwell?
I did not know that she was ill.

What is her complaint?
What is her illness?
Does she take anything for it.
Does any one attend her?
The doctor attends her every day.
I hope it will be nothing.

We hope so.
The doctor says that it will not be of any consequence.
So much the better.
I am very glad of it.
Is your sister still unwell?

Is she still indisposed?
She is not quite well yet.
But she is a great deal better.

I am very happy to hear it.

PARTING.

I must go.
I must leave you.
We must part. — We must leave each other.
I must take my leave of you.

I am going to take my leave of you.

Good bye.

I am yours, with all my heart.

Farewell. — Adieu.

"Εχει κατάρροον.

"Εχει πυρετόν.

Μοὶ κακοφαίνεται πολύ.

Ἀπὸ πότε ἀσθενεῖ;

Ἀπὸ πότε εἶνε ἀνήμερος;

Δὲν ἐγνώριζα, ὅτι ἦτο ἄρρωστος.

Τί εἶνε τὸ πάθος του (της);

Τίς ἢ ἀσθενεία της;

Τρώγει τίποτε;

Τὴν βλέπει κανεῖς;

Ὁ ἰατρός ἔρχεται καθ' ἡμέραν εἰς ἐπίσκεψίν της.

Ἐλπίζω ὅτι δὲν θὰ εἶνε τίποτε.

Ἐλπίζομεν.

Ὁ ἰατρός βεβαιώνει, ὅτι δὲν θὰ εἶνε τίποτε.

Τόσῳ καλλήτερον.

Χαίρω διὰ τοῦτο πολύ.

Ἡ Κυρία ἀδελφή σας εἶνε ὁλοὺν ἢ πάντοτε ἀσθενής;

Εἶνε ἀκόμη ἀνήμερος;

Δὲν ὑγίανεν ἀκόμη ἐντελῶς.

Ἀλλὰ εὐρίσκεται πολὺ καλλήτερα.

Χαίρω ὑπερβαλλόντως διὰ τοῦτο.

ΑΝΑΧΩΡΗΣΙΣ. (ΜΙΣΘΕΥΜΟΣ.)

Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγω.

Πρέπει νὰ σᾶς ἀφήσω.

Πρέπει νὰ ἀναχωρήσωμεν.

— Πρέπει νὰ χωρισθῶμεν.

Πρέπει νὰ σᾶς ἀποχαιρέτήσω.

Θέλω νὰ σᾶς ἀφήσω ὑγίαν.

"Εχετε ὑγίαν.

Ὅλος ὑμέτερος

Σᾶς ἀφίνω ὑγίαν.

Until I see you again.

I am yours.

I am your servant.

Good morning.

Are you well?

I wish you good morning.

Good evening. — Good night.

I wish you good evening.

Good night.

I wish you good night.

My compliments to your brother.

Give my regards to your sister.

Present my respects to your mother.

Give my kind regards to Mrs. X.

Remember me most kindly to your niece.

Present my compliments to all at home.

I will not fail.

ASKING
AND THANKING.

By your leave.

Will you give me leave to ...?

Pray.

Do me the favour to ...

Might I trouble you to ...?
[to...?

Will you have the goodness

Will you be so kind as to ...?

Would you be kind enough to ...?

I have a favour to ask of you.

Μὲ τὸ καλὸν να σᾶς ᾿ξα-
ναῖδῶ.

Εἶμαι ὑμέτερος.

Μένω δοῦλός σας.

Καλὴ ἡμέρα.

Εἰσθε καλὰ;

Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἡμέραν.

Καλὴ ἐσπέρα. Καλὴ νύκτα.

Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἐσπέραν.

Καλὴν νύκτα.

Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν νύκτα.

Χαιρετίσματα εἰς τὸν κύ-
ριον ἀδελφόν σας.

Τὰς προσρήσεις μου εἰς τὴν
Κ. ἀδελφήν σας.

Τὰ σεβάσματά μου εἰς τὴν
Κ. μητέρα σας.

Προσφέρετε τὰς προσρήσεις
μου εἰς τὴν κυρίαν σύζυ-
γόν σας.

Πολλοὺς ἀσπασμοὺς εἰς τὴν
Κ. ἀνεψιάν σας.

Τὰ προσκυνήματά μου εἰς
τοὺς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σας.

Ὅρισμός σας.

Αἴτησεις καὶ εὐχαρι-
στήσεις.

Μὲ τὴν ἄδειάν σας;

Μὲ συγχωρεῖτε νὰ ...

Παρακαλῶ. — Κάμετέ μοι
τὴν χάριν ...

Κάμετέ μοι τὴν χάριν νὰ ...

Μοὶ ἐπιτρέψετε νὰ σᾶς πα-
ρακαλέσω, ὅπως ...

Ἐχετε τὴν καλωσύνην νὰ ...

Ἀξιῶσατέ με τῆς καλωσύνης
τοῦ νὰ ...

Ἐχετε ἄρα τὴν καλωσύνην
τοῦ νὰ ...

Ἐχω νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω διὰ
μίαν χάριν.

I would ask a favour of you.
I have a favour to beg of you.

May I beg a favour of you?

Do me a favour.
Grant me that favour.
Will you do me a favour?

You can render me a great service.

I am much obliged to you.
I am very much obliged to you.

I am greatly indebted to you.
I thank you most kindly.
I thank you.
Thank you.

I shall be much obliged to you.

It is not worth mentioning.
You will do me a great service.

You jest.

I give you much trouble.
I give you too much trouble.

You take a great deal of trouble.
You give yourself a great deal of trouble.

I am ashamed of the trouble I give you.
No trouble at all.

I beg you will not mention it.

Don't mention that.

You are very kind.

You are very polite, Sir.

Ἡθελα νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω.
Ἐχω μίαν παράκλησιν νὰ σᾶς κάμω.

Μοὶ ἐπιτρέπετε νὰ σᾶς παρακαλέσω διὰ μίαν χάριν;
Κάμετέ μοι μίαν χάριν.
Κάμετέ μοι ταύτην τὴν χάριν.
Θέλετε νὰ κάμητε εὐάρεστον τι εἰς ἐμέ;

Δυνάσθε νὰ μοὶ κάμητε μίαν (ἐκδούλευσιν) ὑπουργίαν.

Σᾶς εἶμαι πολὺ ὑπόχρεως.
Σᾶς εἶμαι ὑπερβαλλόντως ὑπόχρεως.

Μὲ ἔχετε καθυποχρεωμένον.
Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ κατὰ πολλὰ.
Μετ' εὐχαριστήσεως.
Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ.

Θὰ σᾶς εἶμαι πολὺ ὑπόχρεως.

Τί λόγος! Τί ταιριάζει!
Θέλετε μὲ ὑποχρεώσει με-γάλως.

Ἀστεῖζεσθε.

Σᾶς βάλλω εἰς πολὺν κόπον.
Σᾶς βάλλω εἰς παραπολὺν κόπον.

Πολὺ ἐνοχλεῖσθε.

Πολὺ πειράζεσθε.

Ἐντρέπομαι ὅτι σᾶς βάλλω εἰς κόπον.

Οὐδεμία ἐνόχλησις (πείραξις).

Μὴ ἀναφέρετε παρακαλῶ ἐνόχλησιν (πείραξιν).

Μὴ λέγετε τίποτε περὶ τοῦτου.

Εἶσθε πολλὰ καλός. Ἐχετε πολλὴν καλωσύνην.

Εἶσθε πολὺ περικοιτητικός, κύριέ μου.

AFFIRMING AND DENYING.

ΒΕΒΑΙΩΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΝΗΣΙΣ.

I'll tell you what.
 I assure you that ...
 I promise you that ...
 I warrant it.
 That I can assure you.

 This is what I can assure you.

 This is what I can tell you.
 Rely upon what I tell you.

 I'll swear that ...
 I say it is. — I say yes.
 I say it is not. — I say not.
 I maintain that ...
 I wager it is.
 I wager it is not.
 I suppose so.

 I suppose not.
 I don't suppose it is so.
 I fancy so.
 I fancy not.
 You may suppose that ...

 You may easily conceive that...
 Do you think so?
 I think so.
 I think so too.
 I do not think so.
 You must know ...
 I must tell you ...
 I have a notion that ...
 I am inclined to think ...
 I dare say it is so.
 What do you mean?
 I don't know what you mean.

 Is it certain that ...?
 Is it true that ...?

Θέλω νὰ σᾶς εἰπῶ ἡᾶτι.
 Σᾶς βεβαιῶ, ὅτι ...
 Σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι, νὰ ...
 Σᾶς τὸ ἐγγυῶμαι.
 Δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς βεβαιώσω
 περὶ τούτου.
 Τοῦτο εἶνε ὅπερ σᾶς βε-
 βαιώνω.
 Αὐτὸ ὅπου σᾶς λέγω.
 Δότε πίστιν εἰς τὰ λεγό-
 μενά μου.
 Σᾶς ὀρκίζομαι, ὅτι ...
 Ἐγὼ λέγω ναί.
 Ἐγὼ λέγω ὄχι.
 Δι᾽ οὐκ ἔστιν, ὅτι.
 Στοιχηματίζω, ναί.
 Στοιχηματίζω, ὄχι.
 Τὸ ὑποθέτω. — Ὑποθέτω
 ὡς ἀληθές.
 Ἐγὼ δὲν ὑποθέτω.
 Ἐγὼ δὲν τὸ ὑποθέτω.
 Πιστεύω, ναί.
 Νομίζω, ὄχι.
 Δύνασθε νὰ στοχασθῆτε,
 ὅτι ...
 Στοχάζεσθε, ὅτι ...
 Νομίζετε;
 Νομίζω.
 Κι ἐγὼ τὸ νομίζω.
 Ἐγὼ δὲν τὸ νομίζω.
 Πρέπει νὰ ἡξεύρητε.
 Εἶνε καλὸν νὰ σᾶς εἰπῶ.
 Ἐχω τινὰ λογισμόν, ὅτι ...
 Κλίνω νὰ πιστεύσω, ὅτι ...
 Εἰκάζω, ναί.
 Τί θέλετε νὰ εἰπῆτε;
 Δὲν εἰξεύρω τί θέλετε νὰ
 εἰπῆτε.
 Εἶνε βέβαιον, ὅτι ...;
 Εἶνε ἀληθές, ὅτι ...;

Yes, it is true — it is certain.

It is but too true.

It is a fact.

Would you believe that ...?

I could believe it.

Do you believe it?

I believe it.

I believe so too.

That I believe.

I do not believe any thing of it.

I don't believe a word of it.

I think so.

I think not.

I make no doubt of it.

Are you quite sure of it?

I am sure of it.

I am certain of it.

Nothing more certain.

I answer for it — I will warrant it.

I do not believe it.

I can hardly believe it.

I believe you.

You may believe me.

It is very doubtful.

It is no such thing.

You are mistaken.

It is a story.

It is an invention.

I give you my word that.

I protest that ...

Upon my honour.

Upon my word of honour.

Ναί· εἶνε ἀληθές. Τοῦτο
εἶνε βέβαιον.

Εἶνε πάρα ἀληθές.

Εἶνε γεγονὸς πραγματικόν.

Θὰ ἐπιστεύετε, ὅτι ...

Θὰ τὸ ἐπίστευα.

Τὸ πιστεύετε;

Τὸ πιστεύω.

Κ' ἐγὼ τὸ πιστεύω.

Ἐγὼ τὸ πιστεύω.

Ἐγὼ οὐδὲν τούτων πιστεύω.

Ἐγὼ δὲν πιστεύω οὐδὲ λέξιν
ἐκ τούτων.

Πιστεύω, ναί.

Πιστεύω, ὄχι.

Δὲν ἀμφιβάλλω περὶ τούτου.

Εἶσθε περὶ τούτου βέβαιος;

Εἶμαι βέβαιος.

Εἶμαι πεπεισμένος.

Οὐδὲν βεβαιότερον.

Σᾶς ἐγγυῶμαι περὶ τούτου.

Δὲν τὸ πιστεύω.

Δυσκολεύομαι νὰ τὸ πι-
στεύσω.

Σᾶς πιστεύω.

Πιστεύσατέ με.

Εἶνε πολὺ ἀμφίβολον.

Δὲν εἶνε τίποτε.

Ἀπατᾶσθε.

Εἶναι μῦθος, λόγια.

Εἶναι πλάσμα πρὸς διασκέ-
δασιν.

Σᾶς δίδω τὸν λόγον μου,
ὅτι ...

Μαρτύρομαι, ὅτι ...

Εἰς τὴν τιμὴν μου.

Λόγον τιμῆς.

EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE.

What!
 Good! — You don't say so!
 Indeed!
 Is it! — Is it so!
 No!
 Is it really possible!
 Who would have believed it?
 I should never have suspected
 it.
 How can that be?
 How is that possible?
 That is impossible.

 Impossible.

 It is not possible.

 That cannot be.
 I cannot think how . . .
 I am surprised at it.
 I am quite astonished at it.
 That surprises me.
 You surprise me.
 You astonish me.
 I should not have thought it.

 That surprises me.
 That quite astonishes me.
 I wonder at it.
 This is quite astonishing.
 It is inconceivable.
 It is incredible.
 It is unheard of.
 That is very strange!

PROBABILITY.

It is probable.
 It is likely.
 It is likely enough.

Vlachos, Modern Greek Grammar.

ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΘΑΥΜΑΣΜΟΥ,
 ΑΠΟΡΙΑΣ.

Τί;
 Καλὰ δά! — Ἀληθινά;
 Ἀλήθεια;
 Ναί, ναι!
 Ὁχι δά!
 Καὶ εἶνε τοῦτο δυνατόν;
 Τίς ἤθελε τὸ πιστεύσει;
 Ποτὲ δὲν ἤθελα τὸ ὑποθέ-
 σει ἐγώ.
 Πῶς εἶνε τοῦτο δυνατόν;
 Πῶς γίνεται τοῦτο;
 Τοῦτο εἶνε ἀδύνατον. —
 Τῶν ἀδυνάτων!
 Ἀδύνατον. — Τὸ μόνον ἀδύ-
 νατον.
 Δὲν εἶνε δυνατόν. — Τῶν
 ἀδυνάτων ἀδύνατον.
 Δὲν γίνεται.
 Δὲν καταλαμβάνω, πῶς . . .
 Ἐκπλήττομαι διὰ τοῦτο.
 Θαυμάζω πολὺ διὰ τοῦτο.
 Παράδοξον μοὶ φαίνεται.
 Μὲ φέρετε εἰς ἀπορίαν.
 Μὲ κάμνετε νὰ θαυμάσω.
 Ποτὲ δὲν θὰ τὸ ἐφантаζό-
 μην.
 Πολὺ ἀποροῶ.
 Τοῦτο εἶνε λίαν θαυμαστόν.
 Θαυμάζω διὰ τοῦτο.
 Εἶνε νὰ θαυμάσῃ τις πολὺ.
 Εἶνε ἀκατάληπτον.
 Εἶνε ἀπίστευτον.
 Εἶνε ἀνήκουστον.
 Εἶνε πολὺ παράδοξον.

ΠΙΘΑΝΟΤΗΣ.

Τοῦτο εἶνε πιθανόν.
 Εἶνε πιθανότης.
 Τοῦτο εἶνε ἱκανῶς πιθανόν.

It is not improbable. — It is not unlikely.	Δὲν εἶνε ἀπίθανον.
It is not at all unlikely.	Δὲν εἶνε τοῦτο διόλου ἀπίθανον.
It is very probable.	Εἶνε πολὺ πιθανόν.
It is more than probable.	Τοῦτο εἶνε πλεον παρὰ πιθανόν.
Nothing is more probable.	Οὐδὲν πιθανώτερον τούτου.
There is nothing impossible in it.	Οὐδὲν ἀδύνατον.
It is not impossible.	Δὲν εἶνε τῶν ἀδυνάτων.
I see nothing impossible in it.	Δὲν βλέπω τι ἀδύνατον ἐν τούτῳ.
It is very possible.	Εἶνε πολὺ δυνατόν.
It may be so.	Ἐνδεχόμενον. — Δυνατόν.
It might be so.	Δύναται ἴσως νὰ ᾔη. — Τοῦτο ἡδύνατο ἴσως νὰ γίνη.
I am not astonished at it.	Δὲν ἀπορῶ διὰ τοῦτο.
I am not surprised at it.	Δὲν θαυμάζω διὰ τοῦτο.
That does not astonish me.	Δὲν μὲ παραξενεύει τοῦτο.
That does not surprise me.	Δὲν μὲ ἐκπλήττει τοῦτο.
It is not astonishing.	Δὲν εἶνε ἀπορον.
It is not surprising.	Δὲν εἶνε ὃ ἀπορήσῃ τις.
There is nothing surprising in it.	Οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν ἐν τούτῳ.
It was to be expected.	Ἐπρεπε νὰ τὸ περιμένῃ τις.
You do not astonish me.	Δὲν μὲ κάμνετε νὰ θαυμάσω.
You do not surprise me.	Δὲν μὲ φέρετε εἰς ἀπορίαν.
I do not wonder at it.	Δὲν θαυμάζω ποσῶς.
I should not wonder at it.	Δὲν ἤθελα θαυμάσει διὰ τοῦτο.
It would not surprise me.	Τοῦτο δὲν ἤθελε μὲ παραξενίσει.
It is natural.	Εἶνε φυσικόν.
Of course.	Φυσικῶ τῷ λόγῳ.
No wonder.	Εἶνε ἀπλούστατον.
Of course. — It is of course.	Ἐννοεῖται οἷοθεν.
— It is a matter of course.	Ἐννοεῖται.
That is understood.	

SORROW.

I am sorry for it.
I am very sorry for it.
I am quite vexed at it.
I am extremely sorry for it.
I feel extremely mortified at it.
I am quite inconsolable at it.

It makes me quite unhappy.
I am quite vexed about it. —
It vexes me beyond expression.

What a pity!
It is a great pity!
It is a very great pity!
It is a sad thing.
It is a melancholy case.
It is quite vexing.
That is very disagreeable.

It is very provoking.
It is very hard.
It is a cruel case.
It is shocking.
That is very unlucky, that is very unfortunate.
It is a great misfortune.
It is terrible.
It is dreadful.
It makes one's hair stand on end.

BLAME.

Fie! — For shame!
Are you not ashamed?
Are you not ashamed of yourself.
You ought to be ashamed.
I am ashamed of you.
What a shame!
It is a shame. — It is shameful.

ΔΥΣΑΡΕΣΤΗΣΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΥΠΗ.

Μὲ κακοφαίνεται.
Πολὺ μὲ κακοφαίνεται.
Μὲ πειράζει πολὺ.
Μὲ δυσάρεστεϊ ὑπερμέτρως.
Μὲ πειράζει κατὰ πολλὰ.
Εἶμαι διὰ τοῦτο ἀπαρηγόρητος.
Μὲ φέρει εἰς ἀπελπισίαν.
Εἶμαι καταπειραγμένος διὰ τοῦτο. — Εἶμαι διὰ τοῦτο εἰς ἀπελπισίαν.

Κοίμα!
Κοίμα τρώντι.
Τί κακόν!
Εἶνε πολὺ δυσάρεστον.
Εἶνε πολὺ λυπηρόν.
Εἶνε τρώντι ἀναποδιά.
Εἶνε πολὺ ἄνοστον, ἀσχημόν.
Εἶνε λίαν πειρακτικόν.
Εἶνε λίαν σκληρόν.
Εἶνε πολὺ ἀπάνθρωπον.
Προξενεῖ τρόμον.
Δυστυχία.

Εἶνε μέγα δυστύχημα.
Εἶνε τρομερόν.
Εἶνε τρομακτικὸν τρώντι.
Ἀνατριχιάζει ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

ΑΠΟΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΙΑ.

Οὔφ! οὔφ, ἐντροπή.
Δὲν ἐντρέπεται;
Δὲν ἔχεις ἐντροπήν;
Ἐπρεπε νὰ ἐντραπῇτε.
Μὲ κάμνετε νὰ ἐντρέπωμαι.
Τί αἰσχύνῃ!
Εἶνε ἐντροπή.

It is a shameful thing.
It is very bad. — It is too bad.
How naughty it is!
That is very wicked.
It is abominable.
How can you be so naughty?
How could you do so?

How came you to do so?
You are very wrong.
What did you do so for?
It is very bad of you; it is
very wrong of you.
That is very wrong of you.
This is very bad.

You are very wrong.
How dare you do so?

I have no patience with you.

I am not satisfied with you. —
I am not pleased with you.
I am quite dissatisfied with
you.
I shall be dissatisfied.

I shall be very angry.
Be quiet.
Have done.
I tell you that . . .
Mind what I say.
I won't have that.
I won't suffer that.
I will have it.
I insist upon it.
I am in earnest.
Don't do so any more.
Don't be impertinent.
Silence.
Hold your peace.
Hold your tongue.

Ἐνε αἰσχρὸν πράγμα.
Ἐνε πολὺ κακόν.
Τί ἄσχημον!
Ἐνε μοχθηρία.
Ἐνε ἀπεικταῖον.
Πῶς νὰ εἶσθε τόσο κακός;
Πῶς ἡδυνήθητε νὰ κάμντε
τοῦτο;
Πῶς τὸ ἐκάμετε τοῦτο;
Εἶσθε πολὺ κακός.
Διὰ τί ἐκάμετε τοῦτο;
Κακὸν τοῦτο ἀπὸ μέρους
σας.
Πολὺ κακὰ τὸ ἐπράξατε.
Τοῦτο φανερόναι μεγάλην
κακίαν.
Ἔχετε πολὺ ἄδικον.
Καὶ πῶς τολμᾶτε νὰ κάμντε
τοῦτο;
Ἐξαντλεῖτε τὴν ὑπομονήν
μου.
Δὲν μ' εὐχαριστεῖ τὸ φέρ-
σιμόν σας.
Πολὺ δυσαρεστοῦμαι ἀπὸ
σας.
Δὲν θὰ εἶμαι εὐχαριστημέ-
νος.
Θὰ δυσαρεστηθῶ πολὺ.
Μένετε ἥσυχος.
Παύσατε.
Σᾶς συμβουλεύω, νὰ . . .
Σᾶς προειδοποιῶ.
Δὲν τὸ θέλω.
Δὲν θὰ τὸ ὑπομείνω.
Τὸ θέλω.
Τὸ θέλω ἀποφασιστικῶς.
Ὅμιλῶ σπουδαίως.
Μὴ τὸ κάμντε πλέον ἄλλοτε.
Μὴ αὐθαδιάζετε.
Σιωπή!
Ἡσυχία!
Σιωπήσατε!

No answers.
Do not reply.
Get out of my sight.

*Δὲν θέλω προφασιολογίας.
Μὴ ἀντιλέγετε.
Φύγετε ἀπ' ἐμπροσθέν μου.*

ANGER.

Η ΟΡΓΗ.

I am very angry.
I am not in a good humour.
I am in a bad humour, I am
out of humour.
I am hurt.
I am quite hurt.

*Εἶμαι ὠργισμένος (θυμω-
μένος).
Δὲν εἶμαι εἰς καλὴν διάθε-
σιν.
Εἶμαι εἰς κακὴν διάθεσιν.
Εἶμαι πειραγμένος.
Εἶμαι καταπειραγμένος.*

JOY.

Η ΧΑΡΑ.

I am glad. — I am very glad.
I am very happy. — I am
delighted. — In raptures.
I am extremely happy.
I am very glad of it.
It gives me great joy.
It makes me very happy to
hear it.
It gives me a great deal of
joy.
It gives me the greatest plea-
sure.
How happy I am!
I am overjoyed at it.
I give you joy. — I wish you
joy.
I congratulate you.

*Χαίρω κατὰ πολλὰ. Εἶμαι
καταευχαριστημένος.
Εὐφραίνομαι, μαγεύομαι.
Πετῶ ἀπὸ τὴν χαρὰν μου.
Καταμαγεύομαι.
Ὑπερευφραίνομαι διὰ τοῦτο.
Χαίρω διὰ τοῦτο τὰ μέγιστα.
Κατευχαριστήθην ἐκ τούτου.
Ἔχω διὰ τοῦτο ἄμετρον χα-
ράν.
Τοῦτο ἄκρως μὲ εὐφραίνει.
Πόσον εἶμαι εὐτυχής.
Εἶμαι εἰς τὸ ἑπακρον τῆς
χαρᾶς.
Σᾶς συγχαίρω.
Σᾶς ἐκφράζω τὴν χαρὰν μου.*

CONSULTING.

ΒΟΥΛΗ.

What is to be done?
What course is to be taken?
What course shall we take?
What shall we do?

*Τί ποιητέον;
Τί ὁ ἀποφασίσω;
Τί θ' ἀποφασίσωμεν;
Τί θὰ κάμωμεν;*

What have we to do?
What are we to do?
Let us see.
We must take some course.

I am quite puzzled.
I don't know what to do. I am
at a loss what to do.
I am quite at a loss.
I am in great embarrassment.

I think..., it is my opinion...
Don't you think...?
If I were you.
I advise you...
I should advise you...
I am of opinion that...
If you take my advice.
I am thinking of one thing.
An idea strikes me, a thought
strikes me.

I have been thinking of one
thing.
Let me alone for that; leave
that to me.

Let us do one thing.
I have altered my opinion.
I have altered my mind.
Let us do otherwise.
Let us do something else.
Let us go another way to work.
What do you say to that?
What do you say about it?
What do you think of it?
I think as you do.
It is very well thought.
It is very well imagined.
That is a good thought.
That is a very good idea.
I am of your opinion.
Let us do that.
Let us do so.

Τί ἔχομεν νὰ κάμωμεν;
Τί πρέπει νὰ κάμωμεν;
Ἄς ἴδωμεν.
Πρέπει νὰ κάμωμεν κάποιαν
ἀπόφασιν.

Εἶμαι εἰς στενοχωρίαν.
Δὲν ἤξεύρω τί νὰ κάμω.

Εἶμαι πολὺ στενοχωρημένος.
Εἶμαι εἰς μεγάλην ἀμηχανίαν.

Εἶμαι γνώμης...
Δὲν νομίζετε;
Ἄν ἦμην εἰς τὸν τόπον σου.
Σὰς συμβουλεύω...
Θὰ σὰς ἐσυμβούλευνα...
Ἡ γνώμη μου εἶνε, νὰ...
Ἄν μὲ πιστεύητε.
Σκέπτομαι κάτι.
Μ' ἔρχεται ἰδέα.

Ἐστοχάσθην ἐν πράγματι.

Ἄφες ἐμὲ νὰ πράξω.

Ἄς κάμωμεν ἐν πράγματι.

Ἡλλαξα γνώμην.

Τὸ μεταεῖδα.

Ἀλλέως ἂς κάμωμεν.

Ἄς κάμωμεν ἄλλο τι.

Ἄς φερθῶμεν ἀλλέως.

Τί λέγετε περὶ τούτου;

Τί λέγετε;

Τί στοχάζεσθε περὶ τούτου;

Στοχάζομαι ὡς καὶ ὑμεῖς.

Πολὺ καλὰ ἐστοχάσθητε.

Πολὺ καλὰ ἐπεισήσατε.

Καλὴ αὕτη ἡ σκέψις.

Ἀρίστη ἡ ἰδέα.

Εἶμαι τῆς γνώμης σας.

Τοῦτο ἂς κάμωμεν.

Ἄς τὸ κάμωμεν.

I would rather . . .
It is better.
Would it not be better . . . ?

EATING AND DRINKING.

Are you hungry?
I am getting an appetite, I
begin to feel hungry.
I have a good appetite.
I am hungry.
Eat something.
What will you eat?
What should you like to eat?
I will eat any thing.
You don't eat.
You don't eat any thing?
I beg your pardon, I eat very
well.
I have done very well, I have
eaten heartily.
I have dined with a good ap-
petite.
Are you not thirsty?
I am thirsty.
I am dying with thirst.
Let us drink.
What will you drink?
Give me something to drink.
Take a glass of wine.
Will you take a glass of wine.

I could drink a glass of porter.
Take a glass of beer.
Sir, your very good health.
I drink your good bealth.

NEWS.

Is there any news to-day?
Is there any thing new?
Do you know any news?
What is the best news?
What news is there?

Κάλλιον ἤθελα . . .
Κάλλιον εἶνε . . .
Δὲν θὰ ἦτο καλλίτερον . . . ;

ΤΡΩΓΕΙΝ καὶ ΠΙΝΕΙΝ.

Πεινᾶτε;
Μ' ἔρχεται ὄρεξις.

Ἔχω καλὴν ὄρεξιν.
Πεινῶ.
Φάγετε τίποτε.
Τί θὰ φάγετε;
Τί θέλετε νὰ φάγητε;
Τρώγω ὅ,τι τύχη.
Δὲν τρώγετε.
Δὲν τρώγετε τίποτε.
Ὅχι δὰ, τρώγω πολὺ καλὰ.

Ἐφαγα πολὺ καλὰ.
Ἐγεύθην μὲ καλὴν ὄρεξιν.

Δὲν ἔχετε δίψαν;
Διψῶ,
Ἀποθνήσκω τῆς δίψης.
Ἄς πῶμεν.
Τί θέλετε νὰ πῶτε;
Δότε μοι νὰ πῶ.
Πάρετε ποτήριον οἴνου.
Θέλετε νὰ πάρητε ποτήριον
οἴνου;
Προτιμῶ ἐν ποτήριον πόρτερ.
Πάρετε ποτήριον ζύθου.
Πῶ, κύριε, εἰς ὑγείαν σας.
Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ πῶ
εἰς ὑγείαν σας.

ΤΑ ΝΕΑ.

Εἶνε νέα σήμερον;
Εἶνε τι νέον;
Ἡξεύρετε νέα;
Τί καλὸν λέγεται;
Τί νέα λέγουσιν;

Have you not heard of any thing?

What is the talk about town?

I know nothing new.

There is no news.

I know of no news.

I have not heard of any thing.

There is good news.

The news is good.

There is bad news.

This is very good news.

This is very bad news.

I have heard that . . .

Did you read the papers?

What do the papers say?

I have read no paper to-day.

Did you see that in any paper?

It is only mentioned in a private letter.

This news wants confirmation.

Whence have you had this news?

How do you know that?

I have had that news from good authority.

I have had that news from good hands.

I have had it from the first hand.

That report has proved false.

Do they still talk of war?

Do they think we shall have peace?

It is not likely.

GOING AND COMING.

Where are you going?

I am going home.

Δὲν ἠκούσατε νὰ λέγουν τίποτε;

Τί λέγουν εἰς τὴν πόλιν;

Δὲν ἠξέυρω οὐδὲν νέον.

Δὲν ὑπάρχουν νέα.

Δὲν ἠξέυρω νέα.

Δὲν ἠκουσα νὰ λέγουν τίποτε.

Εἶνε (έχομεν) καλὰ νέα.

Τὰ νέα εἶνε καλά.

Εἶνε κακὰ τὰ νέα.

Ἴδου καλὸν νέον.

Αὐπηρὸν τὸ νέον τοῦτο.

Ἦκουσα λεγόμενον, ὅτι . . .

Ἀνεγνώσατε τὰς ἐφημερίδας;

Τί λέγουν αἱ ἐφημερίδες;

Δὲν ἀνέγνωσα σήμερον ἐφημερίδα.

Εἶδετε τοῦτο εἰς κάμμιαν ἐφημερίδα;

Μόνον εἰς ἰδιωτικὸν γράμμα γίνεται μνεία τούτου.

Ἡ εἶδησις αὕτη χρούζει ἐπιβεβαιώσεως.

Παρά τίνας ἔχετε ταύτην τὴν εἶδησιν;

Πόθεν τὸ ἠξέυρετε;

Ἔχω τὴν εἶδησιν ταύτην ἀπὸ καλὸν μέρος.

Ἀξιόπιστοι μοὶ τὸ εἶπαν.

Τὴν ἔχω ἀπὸ πρώτην πηγὴν.

Ἡ φήμη αὕτη εὐρέθη οὔσα ψευδής.

Ὅμιλοῦν ἀκόμη περὶ πόλεμον;

Πιστεύεται ὅτι θὰ ἔχωμεν εἰρήνην;

Δὲν εἶναι πιθανόν.

ΥΠΑΓΕΙΝ καὶ ΕΡΧΕΘΑΙ.

Ποῦ ὑπάγετε;

Ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, οἱ-καδε (σπίτι).

I was going to your house.	Ἐρχομαι εἰς οἶκόν σου.
Whence do you come?	Πόθεν ἔρχεσθε;
I come from my brother's.	Ἐρχομαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου.
I come from church.	Ἐρχομαι ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας.
Will you come with me?	Θέλετε νὰ ἐλθῇτε μαζί μου;
Where do you wish to go.	Ποῦ θέλετε νὰ ὑπάγητε;
We will go for a walk.	Θὰ ὑπάγωμεν (εἰς) περίπατον.
We will go and take a walk.	Θὰ κάμωμεν ἕνα γύρον.
With all my heart. — Willingly.	Μάλιστα. — Ἐὐχαρίστως.
Which way shall we go?	Πόθεν θὰ ὑπάγωμεν; ἀπὸ ποῦ μέρους θὰ ὑπάγωμεν;
We will go which way you please.	Ἐρχομαι ἀπὸ τὸ μέρος ὅπου θέλετε. Ἐρχομαι ὅθεν θελήσετε.
Let us go to the park.	Ἄς ὑπάγωμεν εἰς τὸν κήπον (παράδεισον).
Let us take your brother in our way.	Ἄς συμπαραλάβωμεν διαβαίνοντες τὸν ἀδελφόν σου.
As you please.	Ὅπως θέλετε. Ὅπως σας ἀρέσκει.
Is Mr. B. at home?	Ὁ Κ . . . εἶνε εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν;
He is just gone out.	Πρὸ ὀλίγου ἐξῆλθεν.
He is gone out.	Εἶνε ἔξω.
He is not at home.	Δὲν εἶνε εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν.
Can you tell us where he is gone?	Ἐξέυρετε νὰ μὲ εἰπῇτε πού ὑπῆγε;
I cannot tell you exactly.	Δὲν ἔξεύρω ἀκριβῶς.
I think he is gone to see his sister.	Νομίζω ὅτι ὑπῆγεν εἰς ἐπίσκεψιν τῆς ἀδελφῆς του.
Do you know when he will return?	Ἐξέυρετε πότε θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ.
No; he said nothing when he went out.	Ὅχι· δὲν εἶπε τίποτε ἀναχωρῶν.
In that case, we must go without him.	Λοιπὸν θὰ ὑπάγωμεν χωρὶς αὐτόν.
• ASKING QUESTIONS AND • ANSWERING.	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ.
Here, I have something to tell you.	Πλησιάζατε. Ἐχω τι νὰ σοῦς εἶπω.
Hear me.	Ἀκούσατέ με.

I wish to speak with you.
What is it? — What is your
pleasure?

I speak to you.

I don't speak to you. — I am
not speaking to you.

What do you say? — What
is it you say?

What did you say?

I say nothing.

I said nothing.

I don't speak.

Do you hear?

Do you hear me?

Do you hear what I say? —
Do you understand me?

I did not hear you, understand
you.

Do you understand what I say?

Will you be so kind as to
repeat?

Will you have the goodness
to repeat?

I understand you well.

Why don't you answer me?

Don't you speak Greek?

Very little, Sir.

I understand it a little but I
cannot speak it.

Speak louder.

Do not speak so loud.

Don't make so much noise.

Did you not tell me that...?

Who told you so?

I have been told so.

Somebody told me so.

I heard it.

What do you mean?

What do you mean by that?

What is the meaning of that?

Ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ σᾶς ὁμιλήσω.
Εἰς τί δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς ὑπη-
ρετήσω; Τί ὀρίζεστε;
Πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὁμιλῶ.
Δὲν ὁμιλῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς.

Τί λέγετε; Τί εἶνε τοῦτ'
ὅπου λέγετε;

Τί εἶπετε;

Δὲν λέγω τίποτε.

Δὲν εἶπα τίποτε.

Δὲν ὁμιλῶ.

Ἐννοεῖτε; Καταλαμβάνετε;

Μὲ καταλαμβάνετε;

Καταλαμβάνετε τί λέγω; Μ'
ἐννοεῖτε;

Δὲν σᾶς ἐννόησα, δὲν σᾶς
ἐκατάλαβα.

Ἐννοεῖτε τὸ ὅτι σᾶς λέγω;

Ἐπαναλάβετε το, παρακαλῶ.

Λάβετε τὴν καλωσύνην νὰ
τὸ ἐπαναλάβετε;

Σᾶς ἐννοῶ καλῶς.

Διὰ τί δὲν μοι ἀποκρίνεσθε;

Δὲν ὁμιλεῖτε (ἡξεύρετε) Ἑλλη-
νικά;

Πολλὰ ὀλίγον, κύριε.

Τὰ ἐννοῶ ὀλίγον, ἀλλὰ δὲν
δύναμαι νὰ τὰ ὁμιλήσω.

Ομιλεῖτε δυνατώτερα.

Μὴ ὁμιλεῖτε τόσον δυνατά.

Μὴ κᾶμνετε τόσον θόρυβον.

Δὲν μοι εἶπετε ὅτι . . .

Τίς σᾶς τὸ εἶπε; Τίς ἐστὶν
ὁ εἰπὼν ὑμῖν τοῦτο;

Μοὶ τὸ εἶπαν.

Κάποιος μοὶ τὸ εἶπε.

Ἦκουσα νὰ τὸ λέγουν.

Τί θέλετε νὰ εἰπῇτε;

Τί ἐννοεῖτε μὲ τοῦτο;

Τί θὰ εἰπῇ τοῦτο;

What do you call that?
 What's the name of that?
 It is called . . .
 That is called . . .
 May I ask you?
 May one ask you?
 What do you wish to have?
 Do you know M . . . ?
 I know him by sight.
 I know him by name.
 Do you know that . . . ?
 I did not know.
 I know nothing of it.
 I don't know a word of it.
 I have not heard of that.
 I have not heard of it.

THE TIME.

What o'clock is it?
 What o'clock may it be?
 Can you tell me what the
 time is?
 It is one o'clock.
 It is past one.
 It has struck one.
 It is a quarter past one.
 It is half past one.
 It wants a quarter to two; it
 is a quarter to two.
 It wants ten minutes to two;
 it is ten minutes to two.
 It is not yet two.
 It has not struck twelve.
 It is twelve o'clock (in the
 day). — It is noon.
 It is twelve o'clock (in the
 night). — It is midnight.
 It is almost three. — It is
 nearly three.

Πῶς λέγετε τοῦτο;
Πῶς λέγεται τοῦτο;
Τὸ λέγουν . . .
Λέγεται . . .
Δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς ἐρωτήσω;
Δύναται τις νὰ σᾶς ἐρωτήσῃ;
Τί ἐπιθυμεῖτε; Τί θέλετε;
Γνωρίζετε τὸν Κ. . . ;
Τὸν γνωρίζω ἐξ ὄψεως.
Τὸν γνωρίζω κατ' ὄνομα.
Ἔξεύρετε ὅτι . . .
Δὲν ἔξευρα.
Δὲν ἔξεύρω τίποτε.
Τὸ παραμικρὸν δὲν γνωρίζω.
Δὲν ἤκουσα νὰ ὁμιλοῦν περὶ
τούτου.
Οὐδὲν περὶ τούτου ἤκουσα.

Η ΩΡΑ.

Τί ὥρα εἶνε;
Τί ὥρα νὰ ᾔνῃ;
Δύνασθε νὰ μὲ εἰπῇτε, τί
ὥρα εἶνε;
Εἶνε μία.
Μία ἐπέρασε (παρῆλθε).
Ἐκτύπησε μία.
Εἶνε μία καὶ τέταρτον.
Εἶνε μία καὶ ἡμίσεια.
Εἶνε δύο παρὰ τέταρτον.
Εἶνε δύο παρὰ δέκα λεπτά.
Δὲν εἶνε ἀκόμη δύο.
Μεσημέρι (μεσημβρία) δὲν
ἐκτύπησεν. Αἱ δώδεκα
δὲν ἐκτύπησαν.
Εἶνε δώδεκα, μεσημέρι.
Εἶνε μεσάνυχτα (μεσονύ-
χτιον).
Πλησιάζουν τρεῖς. Μετ' ὀλί-
γον εἶνε τρεῖς.

It is upon the stroke of three.
It is going to strike three.

You will hear the clock strike three.

It is ten minutes after three.
It has just struck four.

It is past four.
It is twenty minutes past four.

The clock is going to strike.

The clock strikes.

It is not late.

It is very late.

It is later than I thought.

I did not think it was so late.

Ἦνε τρεῖς ἀκριβῶς.

Τρεῖς θὰ κτυπήσουν ὅσον οὐπω.

Θ' ἀκούσετε ὅσον οὐπω τὰ τρεῖς νὰ κτυποῦν.

Ἦνε τρεῖς καὶ δέκα λεπτά.

*Τέσσαρες πρὸ ὀλίγου (ἐσί-
μναν) ἐκτύπησαν*

Παρήλθον αἱ τέσσαρες.

*Ἦνε τέσσαρες καὶ εἴκοσι
(λεπτά).*

*Θὰ κτυπήσῃ τὸ ὥρολόγιον
ἐντὸς ὀλίγου.*

Ἰδὸν κτυπᾷ τὸ ὥρολόγιον.

Δὲν εἶνε ἀργά.

Ἦνε πολὺ ἀργά.

*Ἦνε πλέον ἀργά παρ' ὅ,τι
ἐνόμιζα.*

*Δὲν ἐνόμιζα τὰ ἦνε τόσο
ἀργά.*

THE WEATHER.

How is the weather?

What sort of weather is it?

It is bad weather.

It is cloudy.

It is very dull.

The weather is cloudy.

It is dreadful weather.

It is fine weather.

It is charming weather.

It is beautiful weather.

We shall have a fine day.

It is foggy.

It is rainy weather.

It threatens to rain.

The sky is overcast.

The sun begins to break out.

The sun breaks out.

Ο ΚΑΙΡΟΣ

Τί καιρὸς εἶνε;

Τί εἶδος καιροῦ εἶνε;

Ἦνε κακὸς καιρὸς.

Ἦνε καιρὸς συννεφώδης.

*Ἦνε πολλὰ σκοτεινὸς ὁ
καιρὸς.*

Ἦνε θολὸς καιρὸς.

Ἦνε ἀχρεῖτος καιρὸς.

Ἦνε καλὸς καιρὸς.

Ἦνε εὐχάριστος καιρὸς.

Ἦνε λαμπρὸς καιρὸς.

Θὰ ἔχομεν καλὴν ἡμέραν.

Ἦνε ὁμίχλη (καταχνιά).

Ἦνε βροχερὸς καιρὸς.

Ὁ καιρὸς εἶνε διὰ βροχήν.

*Ὁ οὐρανὸς εἶνε σκεπασμέ-
νως πανταχόθεν.*

Ὁ ἥλιος ἀρχίζει νὰ φαίνεται.

Ὁ ἥλιος ἐβγαίνει.

It is very warm.
It is very mild.
It is cold.
It is terribly cold.
It is excessively cold.
It is very close.
It rains. — It is raining.
It rains very fast.
It pours. — It showers.
It is going to rain.
It hails. — it is hailing.
It snows. — It is snowing.
It freezes.
It has frozen.
It is getting milder.

It thaws. — The frost is broken.

It is very windy.
The wind is very high.
There is no air stirring.
It lightens.
It has lightened all night.
It thunders.
The weather is stormy.
We shall have a storm.

The sky begins to clear up.
The weather is very unsettled.

The weather is very changeable.

It is very dirty.
It is very dusty.
It is very slippery.
It is daylight.
It is dark.
It is night.
It is a fine night.
It is a dark night.
It is moonlight.

Εἶνε ζέστη. Κάννει ζέστην.
Εἶνε μαλακὸς (ῥῆπιος) καιρὸς.
Εἶνε ψύχος.
Εἶνε φορικτὴ ψύχρα.
Εἶνε ὑπερβολικὸν ψύχος.
Εἶνε βαρὺς καιρὸς.
Βρέχει. Πίπτει βροχή.
Βρέχει πολὺ.
Βρέχει ὀαγδαίως.
Θὰ βρέξη.
Χαλαζώνει. — Πίπτει χάλαζα.
Χιονίζει. — Πίπτει χιόν.
Εἶνε πάγος.
Ἐγινε πάγος.
Ὁ καιρὸς γίνεται μαλακώ-
τερος.
Ἐγύρισεν εἰς τὴν νοτίαν ὁ
καιρὸς. Ἰδοὺ ἀναλύουν τὰ
πάγη.
Φυσᾷ ἄνεμος.
Εἶναι πολὺς ὄνεμος.
Δὲν εἶναι διόλου ἀέρας.
Ἀστράπτει.
Ἀστραπτεν ὅλην τὴν νύκτα.
Βροντᾷ (μπουμπουρίζει).
Ὁ καιρὸς εἶνε θυελλώδης
Θὰ ἔχομεν θύελλαν, καται-
γίδα (φορτοῦνα).
Ὁ οὐρανὸς ξεκαθαρίζει.
Ὁ καιρὸς εἶνε πολὺ ἄστα-
τος.
Ὁ καιρὸς εἶνε πολὺ εὐμε-
τάβλητος.
Εἶνε λάσπαις πολλαῖς.
Εἶνε σκόνη πολὺ.
Εἶνε γλίστρα.
Ἐξημέρωσε.
Ἐσκοτεινίασε.
Ἐνύκτωσε.
Εἶνε ὠραία νύκτα.
Εἶνε σκοτεινὴ νύκτα.
Εἶνε σελίγη.

Do you think it will be fine weather?	Νομίζετε ὅτι θὰ γίνεαι καλὸς καιρὸς;
I do not think it will rain.	Δὲν πιστεύω νὰ βρέξῃ.
I think it will rain.	Νομίζω ὅτι θὰ βρέξῃ.
It threatens to rain.	Φαίνεται ὅτι θὰ βρέξῃ.
I am afraid it will rain.	Φοβοῦμαι μὴ βρέξῃ.
I am afraid we shall have some rain.	Ἔχω φόβον μήπως ἔχωμεν βροχὴν.
I fear so.	Το φοβοῦμαι.
I am afraid we shall.	Εἶμαι περὶ τοῦτον εἰς φόβον.

III.

Familiar Phrases and Dialogues.

Dialogue I.

Διάλογος α'.

SALUTATION.

Ο ΑΣΗΛΑΣΜΟΣ.

Good morning, Sir.	Καλὴν ἡμέραν, κύριε.
I wish you a good morning.	Σὰς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἡμέραν.
How do you do this morning?	Πῶς εὐρίσκεσθε ταύτην τὴν πρωΐαν;
Do I see you well?	Εὐρίσκεσθε καλά;
Very well, and how are you?	Πολὺ καλὰ· ὑμεῖς δέ;
How have you been since I had the pleasure of seeing you?	Πῶς ἐπεράσατε, ἀφ' ὅτου δὲν εἶχα τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν (τοῦ) νὰ σὰς ἴδω;
I hope I see you well.	Ἐλπίζω ὅτι εἶσθε καλὰ εἰς τὴν ὑγείαν σας.
You are looking well.	Καλὴν ὄψιν ἔχετε.
I am perfectly well.	Εὐρίσκομαι ἐξαίρετα.
As well as can be.	Ἀριστα, ὅσον δύναται.
And how are you?	Καὶ ὑμεῖς (σεῖς) πῶς εἶσθε;
Pretty well, thank God.	Ἀρετὰ καλὰ, δόξα τῷ Θεῷ.
As usual.	Καθὼς συνήθως (καθὼς πάντα).
I am glad of it.	Τοῦτο μὲ εὐχαριστεῖ.
I am very happy to see you well.	Εὐφραίνομαι βλέπων ὑμᾶς εἰς καλὴν ὑγείαν.

Dialogue II.

VISIT.

Διάλογος β'.

Η ΕΠΙΣΚΕΨΙΣ.

There is a knock.
Somebody knocks.
Some one rings.
Go and see who it is.
Go and open the door.
It is Mr. . . .
Good morning to you.
I am very glad to see you.
Excuse me, Sir, do you speak Greek?
I speak it sufficiently to make myself understood.
Speak slowly, Sir.
Do not speak so fast.
This gentleman speaks Greek pretty well.
Do you understand me, if I speak Greek?
Do you understand?
What is this called in Greek?

Do you understand what you are reading?
I take Greek lessons daily.

I have not seen you this age.

It is a novelty to see you.

Pray be seated.
Do pray, sit down.

Please to sit down.
Give Mr. . . a chair.

Will you stay and have dinner with us?
I cannot stay.

Κτυπᾷ τις.
Κτυπᾷ κάποιος.
Κουνδονίζει τις.
Ἰδέτε, ποῖος εἶνε.
Ἀνοίξατε τὴν θύραν.
Εἶνε ἡ κυρία . . .
Σᾶς εὐχομαι καλὴν ἡμέραν.
Καλῶς ὤρισάτε.
Συγχωρήσατέ μοι, κύριε, ὁμιλεῖτε τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν;
Τὴν ὁμιλῶ ἀρχοῦντως διὰ τὴν συνεννοοῦμαι.
Ὁμιλήσατε ἀργά, κύριε.
Μὴ ὁμιλῆτε ὀργήγωρα.
Αὐτὸς ὁ κύριος ὁμιλεῖ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἀρετὰ καλὰ.
Μὲ ἐννοεῖτε ὅταν ὁμιλῶ Ἑλληνικά;
Καταλαμβάνετε;
Πῶς ὀνομάζεται τοῦτο εἰς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν γλῶσσαν;
Καταλαμβάνετε ὅλα, ὅσα ἀναγινώσκετε;
Καθ' ἐκάστην διδάσκομαι τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν.
Παρήλθε πολὺς καιρὸς, ἀφ' οὗτου δὲν σᾶς εἶδα.
Σπάνιον εἶνε τὸ νὰ σᾶς βλέπῃ τις.
Καθήσατε, σᾶς παρακαλῶ.
Κάμετέ μοι τὴν χάριν νὰ καθήσητε.
Εὐαρεστηθῆτε νὰ καθήσητε.
Δότε μίαν καθέκλαν εἰς τὴν Κ. . .
Μένετε (κάθησθε) νὰ γευματίσομεν ὁμοῦ;
Δὲν εἰμπορῶ νὰ μείνω.

I only came in to know how
you are.

I must go.

You are in great haste.

Why are you in such a hurry?
I have a great many things
to do.

Surely, you can stay a little
longer.

I have many places to call at.

I will stay longer another
time.

I thank you for your visit.

I hope I shall see you soon
again.

Dialogue III.

BREAKFAST.

Have you breakfasted?

Not yet.

You come just in time.

You will breakfast with us.

Breakfast is ready.

Come to breakfast.

Do you drink tea, or coffee?

Would you prefer chocolate?

I prefer coffee.

What shall I offer you?

Here are rolls and toast.

Which do you like best?

I shall take a roll.

I prefer a piece of toast.

Ἦλθα μόνον διὰ τὰ σᾶς ἴδω
πῶς εἶσθε.

Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγω (ἀναχω-
ρήσω).

Πολὺ βιάζεσθε. — Εἰσθε
πολὺ βιαστική.

Διὰ τί εἰσθε τόσο βιαστική;
Ἔχω (πολλαῖς δουλιαῖς)

πολλὰ ἔργα νὰ κάμω.

Εἰμπορεῖτε ὅμως νὰ καθή-
σητε ἀκόμη μίαν στιγμὴν.

Ἔχω νὰ ὑπάγω εἰς διάφορα
μέρη. Ἔχω πολλοὺς δρό-
μους νὰ κάμω.

Ἄλλοτε κάθηναι περισσό-
τερον.

Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ διὰ τὴν ἐπί-
σκεψιν.

Ἐλπίζω νὰ σᾶς ξαναἰδῶ
ταχέως.

Διάλογος γ'.

ΤΟ ΠΡΟΓΕΥΜΑ.

Ἐπρογευματίσατε;

Ὁχι ἀκόμη.

Ἐρχεσθε εἰς τὴν ὥραν.

Θὰ προγευματίσετε μαζή μας.

Τὸ πρόγευμα εἶνε ἔτοιμον.

Ὅρίσατε (ἔλθετε) νὰ προ-
γευματίσωμεν.

Πέροντε τέϊ ἢ καφέν;

Μὴ θέλετε καλλίτερα σοκο-
λάταν;

Προτιμῶ τὸ καφέν.

Τί νὰ σᾶς προσφέρω;

Ἰδοὺ ψωμάκια (φραντζόλαις)
καὶ κομμάτια ψωμοῦ καν-
τά (φρυγανίας).

Τί προτιμᾶτε;

Θὰ πάρω μίαν φραντζόλαν.

Προτιμῶ μίαν φρυγανίαν.

How do you like the coffee?
Is the coffee strong enough?

It is excellent.

Take more sugar.

Is it sweet enough?

If it is not, I beg you will speak.

If it is not, don't make any ceremony.

Are you fond of milk?

You have not milk enough.

Allow me to pour you out some more.

Make yourself at home.

Dialogue IV.

DINNER.

To what shall I help you?
Will you take some soup?
I thank you. I will trouble you for a little beef.

It looks so very nice.

What part do you like best?

Will you have it well done, or under-done?

Well done, if you please.

Rather under-done, if you please.

I like it rather well done.

I do not like it over-done.

I like it rather under-done.

I would rather take a piece of that pudding.

Gentlemen, you have dishes near you.

Help yourselves.

Vlachos, Modern Greek Grammar.

Πῶς σᾶς φαίνεται ὁ καφές;
Εἶνε ἀρκετὰ δυνατὸς ὁ καφές;

Εἶνε ἐξάλλοτος.

Πάρετε ἀκόμη ζάχαριν.

Ἐχει ἀρκετὴν ζάχαριν;

Ἄν δὲν ἔχη ἀρκετὴν, εἰπέτε μοὶ το ἔλευθέρως (μὲ θάρρος).

Ἄν δὲν ἔχη ἀρκετὴν, μὴ συστήλλεσθε.

Ἀγαπᾶτε τὸ γάλα;

Δὲν ἔχετε ἀρκετὸν γάλα.

Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι νὰ σᾶς (χύσω) βάλω ἀκόμη.

Κάμετε ὡσὰν νὰ ἦσθε εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν σας.

Διάλογος δ'.

ΤΟ ΓΕΥΜΑ.

Τί ὀρίζετε νὰ σᾶς φέρω;

Πέρετε σοῦππαν;

Εὐχαριστῶ (ὄχι). Θὰ σᾶς ζητήσω ὀλίγον βοδινὸν κρέας.

Φαίνεται τόσο καλόν.

Τί μέρος προτιμᾶτε;

Τὸ θέλετε καλοβρασμένον ἢ ὀλίγον βρασμένον;

Καλοβρασμένον, παρακαλῶ.

Ὁχι παραπολὺ βρασμένον, παρακαλῶ.

Τὸ ἀγαπῶ ὀλίγον καλοβρασμένον.

Δὲν τὸ ἀγαπῶ πάρα βρασμένον.

Ἀγαπῶ νὰ μὴν ᾔητε πολὺ βρασμένον.

Προτιμῶ μᾶλλον ἐν ζουμιάτι ἀπὸ ταύτην τὴν πουδίγγαν.

Κύριοι, ἔχετε τὰ πινάκια ἐμπρὸς σας.

Κενώσατε μύροι. Πάρετε.

Will you take some roast beef?
Shall I help you to a bit of
this sirloin?

Are you fond of the outside?
Do you like fat?

You have no gravy.

How do you like the roast beef?

It is very good indeed.

It is delicious.

I am very glad it is to your
taste.

What do you take with your
meat?

Shall I help you to some veg-
etables?

Here are spinage and broccoli.

Will you have peas, or cauli-
flower?

These french beans are ex-
cellent.

Do you eat salad?

Here are potatoes and cab-
bage.

Shall I send you a slice of
this leg of mutton?

It seems excellent.

You have not eaten any pud-
ding.

This fricandeau is delicious.

Shall I help you to some of it?

I will thank you for a very
small piece, just to taste it.

Give me but very little of it.
I will send you a bit of this
fowl.

Not any thing more, I thank
you.

A little bit of fowl cannot hurt
you.

Θὰ πάρετε ψητόν;
Νὰ σᾶς δώσω ἐν κομμάτι ἀπὸ
τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῆς πλάτης;

Ἀγαπᾶτε τὸ ἔξω μέρος;

Ἀγαπᾶτε τὸ παχὺ;

Δὲν ἔχετε ζωμόν (ζουμί).

Πῶς σᾶς φαίνεται τὸ ψητόν;

Εἶν' ἐξαιρετόν

Νοστιμώτατον.

Πολὺ μ' εὐχαριστεῖ ὅτι εἶνε
κατὰ τὴν ὁρεξίν σας.

Τί παίρνετε μὲ τὸ κρέας;

Νὰ σᾶς προσφέρω λαχα-
νικά;

Ἴδου σπανόκια καὶ μπρόκολα.

Θέλετε μπιζέλια ἢ κουνου-
πίδια;

Αὐτὰ τὰ χλωρὰ φασόλια
εἶνε ἐξαιρετά.

Τρώγετε σαλάταν;

Ἴδου γεώμηλα καὶ κραμβο-
λάχανα.

Νὰ σᾶς στείλω ἐν τεμάχιον
ἀπὸ τοῦτο τὸ ποδάρι;

Φαίνεται ἐξαιρετόν.

Δὲν ἐφάγετε πουδίγγαν.

Τοῦτο τὸ γιαχνὶ εἶνε νο-
στιμώτατον.

Νὰ σᾶς προσφέρω ἀπὸ τοῦτο;

Παρακαλῶ ἐν μικρότατον τε-
μάχιον, ὅσον μόνον νὰ τὸ
δοκιμάσω.

Ὀλίγον μόνον δότε μοι.

Ἄς σᾶς στείλω ἐν κομματίον
ἀπὸ τὰ πουλερικά αὐτά.

Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ δὲν θὰ φά-
γω πλέον ἄλλο.

Ἐν κομματάκι πουλιοῦ δὲν
θὰ σᾶς βλάψει (δὲν πει-
ράζει).

Help me then to a very small piece.

Bring the gentleman a plate.

Which do you like best, a leg, or a wing?

It is all the same to me.

So? Will that do?

Thank you, that is plenty.

You may take away.

Take away, and bring in some wine.

Have you carried in the tea-things?

Every thing is on the table.

Does the water boil?

Tea is quite ready.

Do you take sugar?

Do you take cream?

I will thank you for a little more milk.

The tea is very strong.

Here are cakes, and buttered rolls.

Do you prefer bread and butter?

I will take a slice of bread and butter.

Hand the plate this way.

Will you be so kind as to pull the bell?

We want more water.

Make more toast.

Bring it in as soon as possible.

Make haste.

Is your tea sweet enough?

Have you finished already?

Λόγε μοι λοιπόν ἐν πολλὰ μικρὸν κομμάτι.

Φέρε ἐν πινάκιον εἰς τὸν κύριον.

Τί προκρίνετε, κόπανον ἢ φτεροῦγα;

Μοὶ εἶνε το ἴδιον.

Πῶς;

Ἴδου τόσον ἀρκεῖ.

Δύνασθε νὰ σηκώσητε τὰ φαγητά.

Σηκώσατε τὰ φαγητά καὶ φέρετέ μας κρασί.

Ἐφάγετε ὅλα τὰ χρειώδη διὰ τὸ τέϊ;

Τὰ πάντα εἶνε ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης.

Βράζει τὸ νερόν;

Τὸ τέϊ εἶνε ἑτοιμον.

Θέλετε ζάχαριν;

Θέλετε καϊμάκι;

Ἦθελα ἀκόμη ὀλίγον γάλα.

Τὸ τέϊ εἶνε πολὺ δυνατόν.

Ἴδου πλακοῦντια καὶ πιτταις.

Προτιμᾶτε φέτταις (φελια) ψωμίου μὲ βούτυρον;

Θὰ πάρω μίαν φέτταν.

Φέρετε ἐδῶθεν τὸ πινάκιον.

Κτυπᾶτε, παρακαλῶ, τὸ κουδοῦνι;

Χειραζόμεθα ἀκόμη νερόν.

Ψήσατε ἀκόμη μερικάς φετταις ψωμίου.

Φέρετέ τας τάχιστα.

Σπεύσατε.

Ἐχει τὸ τέϊ σας ἀρκετὴν ζάχαριν;

Ἐτελειώσατε ἤδη;

You will take another cup.	Θὰ πάρετε ἀκόμη ἐν ποτήριον (μίαν τάσσαν).
You can take another cup.	Θὰ πάρετε δὲ ἀκόμη καὶ ἄλλο ποτήριον.
I will pour you out half a cup.	Θὰ σὰς βάλω ἀκόμη μισὸν ποτήριον.
You cannot refuse me.	Δὲν θὰ μοὶ τὸ ἀποποιήσῃτε.

Dialogue V.

WRITING A LETTER.

Διάλογος ε΄.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΓΡΑΦΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΝ.

Have you any letter-paper?	Ἔχετε χάρτην διὰ ἐπιστολάς;
I have a whole quire.	Ἔχω 24 φύλλα ὁλόκληρα.
Do you want any?	Χρειάζεσθε;
Oblige me by lending me a sheet.	Κάμετέ μοι τὴν χάριν νὰ μὲ δανείσητε ἐν φύλλον (μίαν κόλλαν).
I have a letter to write this evening.	Ἔχω νὰ γράψω ἐπιστολὴν (γράμμα) τὸ ἑσπέρας.
Is it for the post?	Εἶνε διὰ τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον;
Yes. It must go to-day.	Μάλιστα. Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγῃ σήμερον.
You have no time to spare, for it is very late already.	Δὲν ἔχετε λοιπὸν καιρὸν νὰ χάσητε, διότι εἶνε ἤδη ὀργά.
I shall not be long.	Δὲν θὰ κάμω πολλὴν ὥραν.
What day of the month is this?	Εἰς ποίαν ἡμέραν τοῦ μηνὸς εἵμεθα;
To-day is the first, the second, the third, the fourth	Εἶνε σήμερον ἢ πρώτη, ἢ δευτέρα, ἢ τρίτη, ἢ τετάρτη
I am going to fold my letter.	Ἦδη διπλώνω τὴν ἐπιστολήν μου.
Give me an envelope.	Δότε μοι ἐν περιτεῖλημα (ἐνα πλίκον).
Now, I have only the address to write.	Τώρα δὲν μοὶ μένει παρὰ νὰ γράψω τὴν ἐπιγραφὴν.
The letter is not sealed.	Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ δὲν εἶνε ἐσφραγισμένη.

There is no sealing wax.
Now I have done.
Carry this letter to the post-office.
Pay the postage of it.

Δὲν ἔχομεν βουλλοκέρι.
Τώρα ἐτελείωσα.
Ὑπάγετε τὸ γράμμα τοῦτο
εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον.
Προπληρώσατέ το.

Dialogue VI.

CHANGING MONEY.

Have you any silver?
I want change for a sovereign.

Have you change for a sovereign?

Can you change me a sovereign?

I don't think I can.

I have no change about me.

I have not silver enough.
Go and get it changed at the next shop.

I am going to try.
Have you got it changed?
Yes, here is the change.
They are all shillings.
Are they all good?
I believe they are. You may look at them.
Is this shilling a good one?

This does not seem a good one.

It does not look well.

Let me look at it.

Sound it.

It does not sound well.

I think it is a bad one.

Διάλογος ζ'.

ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΝΟΜΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ.

Ἐχετε ἀργυρᾶ νομίσματα;
Ἔχω ἀνάγκην ν' ἀλλάξω μίαν λίραν.

Ἐχετε νὰ μ' ἀλλάξῃτε μίαν λίραν;

Εἰμπορεῖτε νὰ μ' ἀλλάξῃτε μίαν λίραν;

Δὲν πιστεύω.

Δὲν ἔχω ἐπάνω μου χαλασμένα.

Δὲν ἔχω ἀρκετὸν ἀσῆμι.
Ὑπάγετε νὰ τ' ἀλλάξῃτε εἰς τὸ πλησιέστερον ἐργαστήριον.

Ὑπάγω νὰ ἰδῶ.

Τὴν ἀλλάξατε;

Μάλιστα. Ἰδού.

Εἶνε σελίνια.

Εἶνε ὅλα καλὰ;

Νομίζω. Δύνασθε δὲ νὰ τὰ ἐξετάσητε.

Τὸ σελίνι τοῦτο εἶνε ἄρα γε καλόν;

Τοῦτο δὲν φαίνεται καλόν.

Ὡσὰν νὰ μὴν ᾔνε καλόν.

Νὰ τὸ ἰδῶ.

Βρόντησέ το.

Δὲν ἔχει καλόν ἤχον. Δὲν βροντᾷ καλὰ.

Κακὸν τὸ θεωρῶ.

I think it is good for nothing.	<i>Νομίζω ὅτι δὲν ἀξίζει τί- ποτε.</i>
Take it back. I don't think it is good.	<i>Ὑπάγετε το ὀπίσω. Δὲν νο- μίζω νὰ ᾔνε καλὸν.</i>
There is a good deal of base coin about.	<i>Πολλὰ κίβδηλα νομίσματα κυκλοφοροῦν.</i>

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